Access DB# 86732

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Charles Marmor II Examiner #: 74438 Date: 2/13/03
Art Unit: 3736 Phone Number 305-3521 Serial Number: 10/000,005
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CP2 4D09 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

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Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

_____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 11/20/00

For Sequence Searches Only *Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

A procedure that collects, analog waveforms / signals / pulses / impulses → send them to analog digital converter, then to computer that analyzes the waveforms to determine what functions they control, then stores them by function, then sends info to digital-to-analog converter, & then they are reapplied to nerve to cause function to occur.

This is a system to control autonomic nerve function (may find art also in systems to control peripheral nerve systems).

****

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: JEANNE HORRIGAN
Searcher Phone #: 305-5934
Searcher Location: CP2-2C08
Date Searcher Picked Up: 2/14
Date Completed: 2/20
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 145
Clerical Prep Time: _____
Online Time: 60

Type of Search

NA Sequence (#) _____
AA Sequence (#) _____
Structure (#) _____
Bibliographic √
Litigation _____
Fulltext √
Patent Family _____
Other _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN _____
Dialog _____
Questel/Orbit _____
Dr.Link _____
Lexis/Nexis _____
Sequence Systems _____
WWW/Internet _____
Other (specify) _____

PTO-1590 (8-01)

3:35
2/14

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200312
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
Set     Items   Description
S1       8809   NERVOUS()SYSTEM OR (AUTONOMIC OR PERIPHERAL)()NERV???
S2      97298   WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM OR FORMS) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR
             WAVESHAPE? ?
S3      51436   (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR I-
             MPULSE? ?)
S4      12111   DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVER????
S5      15326   ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVER????
S6       1961   ANS OR PNS
S7      22990   NERV???
S8      93275   (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE) AND DIGITAL
S9     959063   CONVERSION? ? OR CONVERT???
S10        53   (S1 OR S6) AND S2:S3
S11         0   S4 AND S5 AND S10
S12        12   S8 AND S10
S13        15   S9 AND S10
S14         9   S12 AND S13
S15         3   S12 NOT S14
S16       143   (S7 AND S2:S3) NOT S10
S17      1882   S4 AND S5
S18         1   S16 AND S17
S19        15   S16 AND S8 AND S9
S20        14   S19 NOT (S18 OR S14 OR S15)
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14/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
013826359
WPI Acc No: 2001-310571/200133
Hybrid electric power system analysis simulator apparatus has analog simulator and real-time digital simulator synchronized as standard three-phase voltage source of electric power system

14/26,TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
010486498
WPI Acc No: 1995-387895/199550
Analogue -to- digital converter - has selective control circuit which changes selection of operating clock signal from several clock signals based on state of supply voltage thereby changing sampling time and successive-approximation time

14/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008271365
WPI Acc No: 1990-158366/199021
Biology teaching simulation signal processing system - has microprocessor for analysing data and analogue - digital converter between processor and probes

14/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
007332947
WPI Acc No: 1987-329954/198747
Image processor for laser beam printer - converts input digital image signal to analogue image signal , and generates reference signal NoAbstract Dwg 1/4

14/26,TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
007323773
WPI Acc No: 1987-320780/198745
Television multiple frame store with cyclical repeat - has read-write memory array for storing image frames and controlled to enable repeated playback of selected frame

14/26,TI/8 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
06818169
HYBRID ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS SIMULATOR

14/26,TI/9 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
02772430
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MONITORING ANESTHETIC DEPTH

14/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014754713 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-575417/200261
Diagnosing, monitoring or treating e.g. drugs and toxic substances abuse, alcoholism, or drugs and other substances intoxication, comprises determining Vegetative Nervous System (VNS) strain factors from the VNS state information
Patent Assignee: PULSEGATE OY (PULS-N)
Inventor: ILINE I Z; NAUMOV V A; VIRTANEN T O
Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
WO 200254954 A1 20020718 WO 2002FI7 A 20020104 200261 B
Priority Applications (No Type Date): RU 2001100627 A 20010109
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
WO 200254954 A1 E 45 A61B-005/16
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
Abstract (Basic): WO 200254954 A1

NOVELTY - A method for diagnosing, monitoring and for use during treatment of drugs and toxic substances abuse, alcoholism, drugs and other substances intoxication, and hormone disorder due to a disease or natural processes in human comprises determining Vegetative Nervous System (VNS) strain factors (VNSSF) from the VNS state information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for diagnosing, monitoring and for use during treatment of drugs and toxic substances abuse, alcoholism, drugs and other substances intoxication, and hormone disorder due to a disease or natural processes in humans, comprises:

(a) gathering Vegetative Nervous System (VNS) state information through a non-invasive means from a reference group (RG1) consisting of persons with predetermined absence of drugs and toxic substances abuse, alcoholism, drugs and other substances intoxication and hormone disorder due to a disease or natural processes in human organism, and from a reference group (RG2) consisting of patients with predetermined presence such disorder or state;

(b) determining the VNS strain factors (VNSSF) from the VNS state information, as well as other vascular (cardiovascular) parameters;

(c) determining the VNSSF and/or parameter values bands corresponding to the groups with inherent cutoff values limiting the bands;

(d) comparing of the patient's VNSSF and/or the parameter values against that within the bands of (c), against limiting (cutoff) VNSSF and/or the parameter values of these bands and those of the patients determined earlier; and

(e) diagnosing the patient as belonging at least potentially to RG1 or RG2, or as having increasing or decreasing VNS strain in time.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a non-invasive device for diagnosing, monitoring and for use during treatment of diseases and

states, particularly drugs and toxic substances abuse, alcoholism, drugs and other substances intoxication, and hormone disorders due to a disease or natural processes in human organism. The device comprises:

(a) a non-invasive means measuring vascular (cardiovascular) parameters characterizing VNS state;

(b) analysis means for calculating of VNSSF values from the measured vascular (cardiovascular) parameter values;

(c) analysis means for calculating (determining) VNSSF and/or the parameter value bands corresponding to different measurements series with inherent cutoff values limiting the bands;

(d) analysis means for comparing of the patient's VNSSF and/or parameter values against those within the bands in (c), and those of the patient's VNSSF and/or parameters value determined earlier; and

(e) analysis means for diagnosing the patient as corresponding at least potentially to at least one of the measurements series or as having increasing or decreasing VNS strain in time.

USE - The method is useful for monitoring patients' VNS state in treating diseases and state of depression, when these diseases and states are featured by a hormone disorder; evaluating the efficiency of treatment methods and medicines used if this efficiency is indicated by increase or decrease of VNS strain, which is characterized by VNSSF and/or other vascular (cardiovascular) parameters (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The new method costs less, requires shorter time, and provides absolute values of quantitative results for VNS state estimation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure depicts a device used for performing the method.

Non-invasive means measuring vascular (cardiovascular) parameters; (1)

Amplifying means; (2)

Analog -to- digital converting means; (3)

Bypassing means; (4)

Analysis means for calculating Vegetative Nervous System Strain Factors (VNSSF) value; (5)

Analysis means for calculating parameter value bands; (6)

Analysis means for comparing patients VNSSF values against those in the bands; (7)

Analysis means for calculating VNSSF probabilities of patient's VNSSF to fall within bands calculated in (6); (8)

Analysis means for calculating true probabilities of patient's VNSSF to correspond to at least of the bands; (9)

Analysis means for comparing patients' VNSSF values against the values determined; (10)

DC voltage supply means; (11)

Diagnosing means; (12)

Computer incorporating (3) and (5)-(12); and (13)

USB or Com computer port being DC voltage supply means (14)

pp; 45 DwgNo 7/7

Derwent Class: B04; P31; T01

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-005/16

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-005/00; A61B-005/02

14/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

011979729 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-396639/199834

Central nervous system treatment - involves stabilisation of brain bio-electric activity with sensor signals

Patent Assignee: MOSC MED ACAD (MOME-R)
Inventor: BADEIKIN A V; LEBEDEVA L I; ORLOVA O R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
RU 2101037	C1	19980110	RU 96109841	A	19960514	199834	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RU 96109841 A 19960514
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RU 2101037	C1		11	A61N-001/32	

Abstract (Basic): RU 2101037 C

Treatment is based on stabilisation of the brain bio- electric activity by acting on it with the sensor signal. The patient preparation is the same as during normal electro- encephalographic investigations. The electro-encephalographic signal conversion into digital form, signal processing and simulator operation control is carried out by a PC equipped with the suitable dedicated co-processor. The module interface has 32 channels for the input of analogue signals and 4 equivalent output lines for the control of simulator operation. The signal from the electro-encephalograph preliminary amplifiers is fed to the digital processing interface module inputs.

The exchange of signalling and control data between the interface and the PC is carried out via the system interface. During the process of investigations the EEC signals are shown on the display together with the current parameters of the trigger simulation.

USE - For stabilisation of brain bio-electric activity.

ADVANTAGE - Functional condition of the brain can be controlled.

Dwg.1/6

Derwent Class: P31; P34; S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): A61N-001/32
International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-005/0482

15/26,TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012314086
WPI Acc No: 1999-120192/199910
Arbitrary ratio signal resampling method in digital signal processing - involves convolving given sample values of analog signal with values of impulse response function of filter

15/26,TI/3 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
00822748
ANALOG INPUT DEVICE

15/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008890741 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1992-018010/199203
Synchronous telemetry system for implantable medical device - uses pulse-position modulation to generate analog and digital data pulses relative to sync signals and to displace by different intervals
Patent Assignee: COOK PACEMAKER CORP (COOK-N)
Inventor: HENRY D A
Number of Countries: 017 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 466413	A	19920115	EP 91306123	A	19910705	199203	B
AU 9180402	A	19920116				199213	
CA 2046547	A	19920114				199215	
US 5137022	A	19920811	US 90553435	A	19900713	199235	
US 5241961	A	19930907	US 90553435	A	19900713	199337	
			US 92890930	A	19920529		
EP 466413	A3	19930127	EP 91306123	A	19910705	199347	
CA 2046547	C	19950214	CA 2046547	A	19910709	199514	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90553435 A 19900713; US 92890930 A 19920529
Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref; US 4522208; US 4539992; US 4556063; US 4681111; US 4686990
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 466413	A				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
US 5137022	A		21	A61N-001/37	
US 5241961	A		19	A61N-001/36	Div ex application US 90553435 Div ex patent US 5137022
CA 2046547	C			A61N-001/362	

Abstract (Basic): EP 466413 A
The system is provided for synchronous multiplexed telemetry of analog and digital information from an implantable medical device. Pulse-position modulation is employed for generating an analog data pulse and a digital data pulse relative to the same sync. pulse in a number of telemetry sync. pulses. The analog data pulse and digital data pulse are displaced from the same sync. pulse by different intervals respectively corresp. to the instantaneous value of

an analog input signal and the instantaneous state of a digital input signal. The analog and digital data pulses are transmitted along with the sync pulses to an external device.

USE - For cardiac pacemaker, implantable defibrillator or cardioverter, implantable drug-dispensing device or nervous system sensor. (23pp Dwg.No.1/11)

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5137022 A

Telemetry sync pulses are generated at a 1 kHz rate, and pulse-position modulation is used for generating an analog data pulse and a digital data pulse relative to the same sync pulse and displaced therefrom by different intervals respectively corresp. to the instantaneous value of an analog input signal and the instantaneous state of a digital input signal.

In addition to multiplexing of analog and digital information in a composite bit, multiplexing is provided for dual-channel analog operation.

USE - Synchronous telemetry system for multiplexed telemetry of analog and digital information from a pacemaker or other implantable medical device.

Dwg.1/11

US 5241961 A

A synchronous telemetry receiver and receiving method for reception from an implantable medical device of a PPM signal including a plurality of bits each having a sync. pulse and at least one data pulse of equal amplitude. Capability is provided for restoring correct phase if a sync. pulse is missing or incorrectly received for any reason.

A h.f. clock and counter are provided for counting clock pulses during the time interval between each data pulse and its respective sync. pulse in order to obtain a measurement of the time interval.

ADVANTAGE - Better able to accommodate electrical and physical constraints imposed on implantable devices.

Dwg.7/11

Derwent Class: P34; S05; W05

International Patent Class (Main): A61N-001/36; A61N-001/362; A61N-001/37

International Patent Class (Additional): G01D-005/24; H04B-014/02

20/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
009296173
WPI Acc No: 1992-423583/199251
Nervous -muscle diseases diagnosing device - has output of first amplifier connected to first input of A-D converter with second input to second amplifier

20/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008805605
WPI Acc No: 1991-309617/199142
A-D converter for implantable medical device - has high frequency oscillator generating clock pulses and gating circuit enabling oscillator for voltage dependent interval

20/26,TI/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
004339275
WPI Acc No: 1985-166153/198528
Automatic preparation of analogue signals for electromyography - digitising and processing data to produce histogram and mean and standard deviations

20/26,TI/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
004314834
WPI Acc No: 1985-141712/198524
Automatic grading process of living organism muscle potential - using analogue signals from potential sensor and converting to digital signals so that comparison can be made against average group signals

20/26,TI/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
001767018
WPI Acc No: 1977-L3533Y/197751
Key telephone system multilink hands free answer circuit - uses common selector to serve all links and has lamp flash signals and ringing signals detector

20/26,TI/12 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
07082249
METHOD OF IMAGING AND EQUIPMENT FOR IMAGING

20/26,TI/13 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
03653561
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PROCESSING SIGNAL

20/26,TI/14 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

03428746
INFORMATION PROCESSING DEVICE AND AIR CONDITIONER USING SAME INFORMATION PROCESSING DEVICE

20/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013434105 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-606048/200058
Auxiliary utterance equipment for assisting recurrent laryngeal- nerve paralytic patients, adds output of filter that removes low frequency component, with output of analyzer
Patent Assignee: GIJUTSU KENKYUKUMIAI IRYO FUKUSHI KIKI (GIJU-N)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2000242287	A	20000908	JP 9942454	A	19990222	200058	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9942454 A 19990222
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000242287	A		7	G10L-013/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000242287 A
NOVELTY - Filters (11,12) remove low and high frequency components from digital audio signal. The removed low and high frequency signals are analyzed by an analyzer (20) for predetermined time, based on which the output of filter (11) is added with the output of analyzer by an adder (14), and is then input to the D/A converter .
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An A/D converter converts input audio signal into digital signal. The converted digital audio signal is then processed by a processor (4). The D/A converter converts the audio signal input from the processor, into analog signal . An amplifier amplifies the analog signal .
USE - For assisting recurrent-laryngeal- nerve paralytic patients.
ADVANTAGE - Voice and loudness of recurrent laryngeal- nerve paralytic patients are improved.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of auxiliary utterance equipment.
Filters (11,12)
Adder (14)
Analyzer (20)
pp; 7 DwgNo 2/4
Derwent Class: P86; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G10L-013/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G10L-011/00

20/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013295178 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-467113/200041
Implanted medical apparatus useful as nerve stimulator and pacemaker has one or more circuits to carry out at least one function during a given time span to reduce power consumption

Patent Assignee: MEDTRONIC INC (MEDT)
Inventor: THOMPSON D L
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19951489	A1	20000531	DE 1051489	A	19991026	200041 B
FR 2788896	A1	20000728	FR 9913288	A	19991025	200041
US 6324426	B1	20011127	US 9867881	A	19980429	200175
			US 98181517	A	19981028	
			US 2000703166	A	20001031	
US 20020035383	A1	20020321	US 9867881	A	19980429	200224
			US 98181517	A	19981028	
			US 2000703166	A	20001031	
			US 2001962983	A	20010925	
US 6434425	B1	20020813	US 9867881	A	19980429	200255
			US 98181517	A	19981028	
			US 2000703166	A	20001031	
			US 2001962983	A	20010925	
US 6496729	B2	20021217	US 98181517	A	19981028	200307
			US 99359155	A	19990722	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98181517 A 19981028; US 9867881 A 19980429; US 2000703166 A 20001031; US 2001962983 A 20010925; US 99359155 A 19990722
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 19951489	A1		28	A61N-001/365	
FR 2788896	A1			H02J-007/00	
US 6324426	B1			A61N-001/362	CIP of application US 9867881
					Div ex application US 98181517
US 20020035383	A1			A61N-001/36	CIP of application US 9867881
					Div ex application US 98181517
					Div ex application US 2000703166
					Div ex patent US 6324426
US 6434425	B1			A61N-001/362	CIP of application US 9867881
					Div ex application US 98181517
					Div ex application US 2000703166
					Div ex patent US 6324426
US 6496729	B2			A61N-001/362	Div ex application US 98181517

Abstract (Basic): DE 19951489 A1

NOVELTY - An implanted medical apparatus (I), is new and has one or more circuits which can carry out at least one function during a given time span, between two time periods. At least one circuit can perform at least one function in a given number of clock cycles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An implanted medical apparatus (I), is new and has one or more circuits which can carry out at least one function during a given time span, between two time periods. At least one circuit can perform at least one function in a given number of clock cycles. A cycle unit prepares a number of cycle signals in a number of cycle frequencies, so that at least one circuit is controlled at one cycle frequency to perform one function during the whole time span, which is stopped shortly before the following time period.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for retaining the performance of a medical apparatus, comprising the provision of one or more circuits which, during the time periods, carry out at least one function in a given number of clock cycles.

USE - (I) is a hermetically sealed medical implant used as a stimulator, a nerve stimulator, a pacemaker, cardioverter,

defibrillator and a pump for medication (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The structure provides considerable reduction in the consumption of power supply.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of the signal processing stage:
analog signals (499)
multiplexer (510)
programmer (512)
analog / digital converter (516)
pp; 28 DwgNo 1/11
Derwent Class: B07; P34; S01; S05; T01; W05
International Patent Class (Main): A61N-001/36; A61N-001/362; A61N-001/365; H02J-007/00
International Patent Class (Additional): A61N-001/08; A61N-001/378

20/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012894803 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-066638/200006
Sensation stimulating component generator for human sensory nerve - has amplifier that receives digital audio signal transformed to analog signal by digital -to- analog converter to make speaker output converted audio signal, if power supply switch is turned ON
Patent Assignee: ACE DENKEN KK (ACED-N)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 11319100	A	19991124	JP 98125874	A	19980508	200006	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98125874 A 19980508
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11319100	A		14	A61M-021/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11319100 A
NOVELTY - An amplifier receives the digital audio signal transformed to analog signal by a digital -to- analog converter to make a speaker (123) output the converted audio signal, if a power supply switch (124) is turned ON. A voice controller reads the audio data chosen through a mode selector switch (13). DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A main body (11), hanging on a string (18), has a voice generating circuit, a mode selector switch (13) and a power supply (14). A memory stores various recorded data for gamma and theta wave induction.
USE - For human sensory nerve .
ADVANTAGE - Offers portable sensation stimulating component generator. Improves versatility of sensation stimulating component generator. Ensures efficient mind and body conditioning. Obtains cerebral activation of hearing or reading. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the sectional view of a sensation stimulating component generator. (11) Main body; (13) Mode selector switch; (14) Power supply; (18) String; (123) Speaker; (124) Power supply switch.
Dwg.1/15
Derwent Class: P34; S05; U23; W04
International Patent Class (Main): A61M-021/00

20/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W02
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030213,UT=20030123
Set     Items   Description
S1      22904   NERVOUS()SYSTEM OR (AUTONOMIC OR PERIPHERAL)()NERV???
S2      51042   WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM OR FORMS) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR
             WAVESHAPE? ?
S3      40503   (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR I-
             MPULSE? ?)
S4      16855   DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVER????
S5      23945   ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVER????
S6      10596   ANS OR PNS
S7      48301   NERV???
S8      89438   DIGITAL AND (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)
S9     378899   CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ?
S10         0   (S1OR S6) (S)S2:S3
S11        42   (S10 OR S6)(S)S2:S3
S12       127   (S1 OR S6)(S)S2:S3
S13         0   S12(S)S4(S)S5
S14        15   S12(S)S8(S)S9
```

14/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
01148069
METHOD FOR INCREASING INTERFERENCE IMMUNITY WHEN RECEIVING SIGNALS FROM SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEMS AND DEVICE FOR REALISING THE SAME
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Russian
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200035	2081
SPEC A	(English)	200035	4289
Total word count - document A			6370
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6370

14/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
00473417
Decision feedback equalizer
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	389
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	398
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	369
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	500
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	3221
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	3321
Total word count - document A			3610
Total word count - document B			4588
Total word count - documents A + B			8198

14/6/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)
00902213 **Image available**
MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION USING A DUAL GAP READ HEAD
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 4277
Publication Year: 2002

14/6/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)
00844585 **Image available**
UPSTREAM DATA TRANSMISSION
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 6092
Publication Year: 2001

14/6/5 (Item 3 from file: 349)
00832356
MODULATORS OF THE ENDOCANNABINOID UPTAKE AND OF THE VALLINOID RECEPTORS
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 19160
Publication Year: 2001

14/6/7 (Item 5 from file: 349)
00749027 **Image available**
UNIVERSAL SYNCHRONOUS NETWORK SYSTEM FOR INTERNET PROCESSOR AND WEB OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 97387
Publication Year: 2000

14/6/8 (Item 6 from file: 349)
00552746 **Image available**
METHOD FOR INCREASING INTERFERENCE IMMUNITY WHEN RECEIVING SIGNALS FROM SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEMS AND DEVICE FOR REALISING THE SAME
Publication Language: Russian
Publication Year: 2000

14/6/9 (Item 7 from file: 349)
00500168 **Image available**
A PLANT AND A METHOD IN CONNECTION THEREWITH
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13552
Publication Year: 1999

14/6/11 (Item 9 from file: 349)
00459165 **Image available**
UNIVERSAL EPISTEMOLOGICAL MACHINE (A.K.A. ANDROID)
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 265553
Publication Year: 1998

14/6/13 (Item 11 from file: 349)
00280289 **Image available**
BANDWIDTH SAMPLING TECHNIQUE FOR DIGITAL FOCUSING IN ARRAY IMAGING SYSTEMS
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 6290
Publication Year: 1994

14/6/14 (Item 12 from file: 349)
00231449
DEVICE FOR COMPUTER-ASSISTED MONITORING OF THE BODY

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11041
Publication Year: 1993

 14/6/15   (Item 13 from file: 349)
00100290
FDM/TDM TRANSMULTIPLEXER
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12433
Publication Year: 1979
?t14/3,k/6,10,12
 14/3,K/6   (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00786147   **Image available**
COCHLEAR IMPLANT
IMPLANT COCHLEAIRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ACID N V, Rozenlaan, 29, B-2970 's Gravenwezel, BE, BE (Residence), BE
    (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  PEETERS Stefaan, Rozenlaan, 29, B-2970 's Gravenwezel, BE, BE (Residence)
    , BE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  QUINTELIER Claude (et al) (agent), Gevers & Vander Haeghen, 7, rue de
    Livourne, B-1060 Brussels, BE,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200119304 A1 20010322 (WO 0119304)
  Application: WO 2000BE109 20000918 (PCT/WO BE0000109)
  Priority Application: BE 99621 19990916
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
  BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK
  (utility model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB
  GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK
  LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 11155
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims
Claim
... a
  signal processor, having a set of audio channel units and being provided
  for the conversion of sound signals, according to a frequency related
  tonotopic division, each audio channel being provided...
...provided for temporarily storing said sampled signal

values, said storage buffer being connected with a waveform generator comprising at least one stimulation channel, said waveform generator and said storage buffer being connected to a read signal generator, provided for generating read signals enabling to read the stored sampled signal values from said storage buffer, said waveform generator being provided for retrieving under control of said read signal, said sampled signal values...

...audio channel from said storage buffer and for generating based on said sampled signal values waveforms having a time period and a wave pattern, said waveform generator being provided for stimulating by means of said waveforms electrode contacts of said cochlear implant.

A cochlear implant is well known and is used...

...possible to create auditory sensation, by generating electric field gradients in the area of the peripheral nerve fibres of the auditory nerve bundle. This bundle contains approximately 30,000 individual afferent nerve...

...approximately 4,500 internal hair cells. The sound signals are picked up by a microphone, converted into digital signals, and processed by the signal

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processor in order to activate different stimulation...

...due to the different timings in writing by the signal processor and reading by the waveform generator, the buffer is implemented as a temporal peak hold storage.

A drawback of the...each stimulation channel remains stored in the storage buffer until it is retrieved by the waveform generator.

In order to carry through the best possible conversion of the stored sampled signal values, into current or voltage stimulation waveforms for the N different stimulation channels, it is necessary to determine a suitable stimulation strategy...

...signal processor having a set of N audio channel units and being provided for the conversion , according to a frequency related tonotopic division, of sound signals, each audio channel being provided...

...electrode contacts, to each stimulation channel a memory element is assigned, provided for storing a waveform pattern and a wave duration according to and during which an intensity value determined on...makes it possible to establish specific stimulation channel configurations and specific stimulation intensity values and waveforms for each patient and store them.

A second preferred embodiment of a cochlear implant according...

...manner, that the time frame of the assigned group is at least equal to the waveform duration of the stimulation channel within the considered group having the largest waveform duration. An efficient time sharing is thus obtained.

The invention will now be described in...

...schematic representation of the processing of the sound signal processor, as well as a multichannel waveform generator;

figure 4 shows an example of a signal processing of the sound signal;
figure...
...electrode contact configurations
defined by the stimulation configuration unit;
figure 7 shows examples of various waveforms used for stimulation;
figure 8 shows examples of CAP 1/0 functions for different stimulation...an illustration of simultaneous and non simultaneous stimulation;
figure 19 shows an example of the conversion from amplitude value from data buffer to stimulation intensity for a stimulation
channel;
figure 20...
...a microphone's or auxiliary
input 1 for receiving a second signal. The signal processor converts , by
means of an A/D converter , the analog sound signal picked up by microphone, first into a digital signal, which is then converted into a
sequence of N electrical signals, according to a frequency related tonotopic division. The signal processor is connected to a waveform generator 3 which is also connected to a series of M (M > 1) electrode contacts...
...the Basilar
membrane (BM) with the organ of Corti, play a crucial role in the conversion of the sound evoked mechanical movement to action potentials. The Basilar membrane performs a (non 2. In case of malfunctioning of the mechanical to electrical conversion of the cochlea,
this frequency-based tonotopy can be imitated by electrically activating electrode surfaces...
...picked up
by the input devices. It also gives a schematic representation of the multichannel waveform generator 3 with its R (R > 1) stimulation
io channels and, which determines the stimulation strategy. After analog to digital conversion (10), the signal to noise ratio (S/N) of the signal is
improved and information...
...taking in account the
normal masking curves of the auditory system (1 1).
The electrical analog of the acoustic signal is split up into N
i5 audio channels. Non linear filters...
...14). The way in which this
information supplied by audio channels is processed by the waveform generator and passed to its stimulation channels, in order to stimulate various groups of nerve fibres is referred to as stimulation strategy.
The waveform generator contains both patient-dependent
(1 5) and patient-independent (1 6) data for processing...is stored in the storage buffer under
control of a read signal generated by the waveform , each time after that
a sampled signal value is read from the storage buffer 24...
...is linked (by means of a channel
mapping function) to a stimulation channel of the waveform generator 26,

which includes stimulation channels to which electrode contacts are io attributed by the...

...channel mapping function connects each audio channel to one or more stimulation channels.

Consequently, the analog input signal undergoes various processes, performed by the signal processor, in order to generate signal values for...

...channels to be activated. Since this involves fluctuating signals, these audio channel outputs show a waveform with amplitude maxima and minima. In order to prevent loosing important amplitude information related to...signal generator gives a new sampled value at one of the audio channels outputs. The waveform generator reads the stored values on request from stimulation channels. When reading a stored value...

...between successive readings.

The signal values saved in the storage buffer are read by the waveform generator unit 26 under control of its own sampling unit 28 generating sampling signals fw...

...writing, and the storage buffer, make it possible to unlink the speech processing from the waveform generator and his stimulation strategy and allows to combine in an easy way different signal processing systems with different stimulation strategies.

The waveform generator controls the translation of the values stored in the storage buffer 24 to stimulation patterns at the level of the multi-surface-contact electrode. For this purpose, the waveform generator unit 26 constructs a series of R stimulation channels, taking into account patient-dependent...at the different contacts involved in this stimulation channel.

Each stimulation channel possesses its stimulation waveform pattern and waveform duration or time period. This waveform controls the instantaneous values of the current sources and or voltage sources associated with the...

...controlling value of this stimulation channel is multiplied with the instantaneous value of the normalised waveform (max value is 1).

While stimulating the average injected current through each contact surface of...

...go to zero over time. One way to obtain this is by selecting charge-balanced waveforms . In case of charge unbalanced waveforms , like single monophasic pulse, the output signal from the audio channel should be a pure...

...component, compensating cycle should be inserted to balance net charge to zero over time.

Any waveform is possible. Each waveform is characterised by its shape and time pattern. Figure 7 shows different shapes such as...

...interval (d) etc. For a variety of reasons, each stimulation channel can have a different waveform and waveform timing.

For example the asymmetric pulse can be used to improve the selectivity of bipolar stimulation in one stimulation channel when a charged balanced waveform with time gab can be used to avoid blocking the action potentials in an other...

...the signal processor, becomes more and
io more obscure. The way the signal processor and waveform generator handle the incoming signal primarily determines the MCL level for sound signals passing through...

14/3,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00478113 **Image available**
INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SYSTEM
SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE INTERACTIF
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
FULLER RESEARCH CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
FULLER Terry A,
REID Aarne H,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9909465 A1 19990225
Application: WO 98US12733 19980618 (PCT/WO US9812733)
Priority Application: US 97911752 19970815
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6099
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Detailed Description
... suitable for computer 12. The conditioning of the signals may consist of amplifying, filtering, and converting analog signals to digital signals. In the embodiment in Figure 1, the interface 24 receives analog signals from sensors 26, 28, 30, and 32 and amplifies, filters, and converts the analog signals to digital signals. The digital signals are then transmitted by interface device 24 to computer 12. In another embodiment, each...nervous system responses of a user to a given stimulus (block 50). The sensors generate analog signals representative of the detected autonomic nervous system responses and transmit the analog signals to interface device 24 (block 56). The interface device 24 converts the analog signal transmitted by the sensors to digital signals (block 58). Thereafter, the interface 24 transmits the digital signals to the computer 12 (block 60). At the same time, the keyboard 14, mouse...
...18 detect the user's voluntary input (block 52) and transmit the detected input as digital signals to computer 12 (block 54). Once the digital signals transmitted by interface device 24...device 24 is illustrated in Figure
5. Transducer inputs 100, 102, and 104 receive the analog signals from the autonomic nervous system sensors. Interface device 24 may, of course, have any number and variety of transducer inputs, and is not limited to three inputs. Analog signal conditioner 106 amplifies and filters the analog signals received by transducer inputs 100, 102, and 104. Microcontroller 108 receives the amplified and filtered analog signals from analog signal conditioner 106 and converts the analog signals to digital signals. RC oscillator 110 controls the timing of microcontroller 108. After the analog signals are

converted to digital signals, microcontroller 108 transmits the digital signals to the computer via octal switch...are transmitted to interface device 214 as analog signals. Interface device 214 converts the received analog signals into digital signals and sends the first digital signals to computer 202. Computer 202 interprets the first digital signals representing the detected autonomic nervous system responses of the user and transmits a second digital signal containing an output command to computer 232.
Computers 202 and 232 are connected by

14/3,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00371723 **Image available**
COMMUNICATIONS METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DIGITAL INFORMATION
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE COMMUNICATION DESTINES A DES INFORMATIONS NUMERIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
JOHNSON Neldon P,
Inventor(s):
JOHNSON Neldon P,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9712465 A1 19970403
Application: WO 96US5539 19960423 (PCT/WO US9605539)
Priority Application: US 95533618 19950926; US 96628280 19960405
Designated States: AL AM AU BB BG BR CA CN CZ DE EE FI GE HU IS JP KP KR LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 67709
Fulltext Availability:
Claims
Claim
... 99 further
comprising a sample hold and signal reconstruct circuit which re-synthesizes the received analog information wave from the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave and harmonics,
102, An apparatus as claimed in Claim 99 further comprising one or more analog to digital convertors for converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital ,
103. An apparatus as claimed in claim 99 further comprising one or more analog to digital convertors for converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital and an output signal generator for generating an output digital signal with a magnitude which is a function of the amplitude and phase of the...
...ARTICLE 19)
105. An apparatus as claimed in claim 99 further comprising one or more analog to digital convertors for converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital , an output signal generator for generating an output digital signal with a magnitude which is a function of the amplitude and phase of the...

...wave and harmonics of
the information wave, and a buffer circuit for transmitting
the output digital signal from selected time slots to the
-0 address storage circuit to update the time slot allocations.
.5
!O
:5
AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
106, An apparatus for receiving an analog signal
comprised of a series of information waves, each information
wave being received in an allocated...106 further
comprising a sample hold and signal reconstruct circuit
which re-synthesizes the received analog information wave
from the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave
and harmonics,
109, An apparatus as claimed in Claim 106 further
comprising one or more analog to digital convertors for
converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency
wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital .
110. An apparatus as claimed in claim 106 further
comprising one or more analog to digital convertors for
converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency
wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital
and an output signal generator for generating an output
digital signal with a magnitude which is a function of the
amplitude and phase of the...
...ARTICLE 19)
112, An apparatus as claimed in Claim 106 further
comprising one or more analog to digital convertors for
converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency
wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital ,
an output signal generator for generating an output digital
signal with a magnitude which is a function of the amplitude
and phase of the...
...wave and harmonics of
the information wave, and a buffer circuit for transmitting
the output digital signal from selected time slots to the
address storage circuit to update the time slot allocations.
1 5
AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
113, An apparatus for receiving an analog signal
comprised of a series of information waves, each information
wave being received in an allocated...wave and each of the harmonics of
each received information
wave;
j) one or more analog to digital convertors for
converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency
wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital ;
and
AMENDED SHEET (AiRl"TICLE 19)
k) an output signal generator for generating an
output digital signal with a magnitude which is a function
of the amplitude and phase of the...
...113 further
comprising a sample hold and signal reconstruct circuit
which re-synthesizes the received analog information wave
from the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave

and harmonics,
115. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 113 further
comprising a buffer circuit for transmitting the output
digital signal from selected time slots to the address
storage circuit to update the time slot...
...the reference components
as received.
AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
117, An apparatus for receiving an analog signal
comprised of a series of information waves, each information
wave being received in an allocated...wave and each of the harmonics of
each received information
wave,
j) one or more analog to digital convertors for
converting the separated and filtered fundamental frequency
wave and harmonics of information waves received to digital ;
AIENULD SSHEFE (ART I CLE 1 9)
and
k) an output signal generator for generating an
output digital signal with a magnitude which is a function
of the amplitude and phase of the...
...117 further
comprising a sample hold and signal reconstruct circuit
which re-synthesizes the received analog information wave
from the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave
and harmonics.
119. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 117 further
comprising a buffer circuit for transmitting the output
digital signal from selected time slots to the address
storage circuit to update the time slot...
...the reference components
as received.
AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
121. An apparatus for receiving an analog signal
comprised of a series of information waves, each information
wave being received in an allocated...filter operations;
i) a sample hold and signal reconstruct circuit
which re-synthesizes the received analog information wave
from the separated and filtered fundamental frequency wave
and harmonics;
j) a plurality...
...peak detector being connected
in parallel with the positive peak detectors;
1) a plurality of analog to digital convertors
for converting the peak positive and peak negative
amplitudes to digital ; and
m) an output signal generator for generating an
output digital signal based upon the digital values of the
positive and negative peaks,
122. An apparatus as claim in Claim 121 further
comprising a buffer circuit for transmitting the output
digital signal from selected ...Ni!, E N D ELD Ss@IHET (ARTICLE 19)
124, An apparatus for separating an analog
information wave synthesized from a combination of a
fundamental frequency wave and a finite number...
...a filter
circuit.

AN",EN"DIED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
125. An apparatus for separating an analog information wave synthesized from a combination of a fundamental frequency wave and a finite number...
...with a narrow bandpass filter.
2 5
AMENDED SHEET (APITICLE 19)
126. An apparatus for digital information transfer comprising:
a) means for generating repetitive synchronizing waves of a pre-set wave form and frequency;
b) means for allocating one or more source digital signals to unique repetitive time slots, a synchronizing wave being generated in each time slot, the time slot allocated to each source digital signal being cycled at a selected frequency;
c) means for generating an analog information wave for each said source digital signal, each said information wave being of a pre-selected wave form and frequency, said information wave frequency being distinct from the frequency of the synchronizing waves...
...amplitude of each information wave being a function of the magnitude of the corresponding source digital signal as measured during the allocated time slot for the signal;
d) means for transmitting each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave within the time slot allocated to them;
e) means for receiving each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave within the time slot allocated to them;
f) means for determining the amplitudes of each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave received during the time slot allocated to them;
g) means for generating an output digital signal for each information wave received during its allocated time
AMPIND IS 'HE ET (A PRT I C' LE I 9)
slot, said output digital signal having a digital magnitude which is a function of the amplitude of the corresponding received information wave; and
h) means for calibrating each output digital signal by comparison of the amplitude of the corresponding synchronizing wave as received with its...
...apparatus as claimed in Claim 126 wherein the means for allocating one or more source digital signals to unique, repetitive time slots, includes a means for allocating a plurality of source digital signals to each time slot, and wherein the means for generating an analog information wave for each said source digital signal includes a means for generating an information wave with a distinct pre-selected frequency for each of the plurality of source digital signals allocated to each time slot, and LO wherein the means for transmitting each of the analog information waves within its allocated time slot includes a means for transmitting the plurality of...
...at pre-selected and distinct frequencies, and wherein the means for receiving each of the

analog information waves within its allocated time slot includes a means for receiving the plurality of...

...at the pre-selected frequencies, and wherein the means for determining the amplitude of each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave received during their allocated time slot includes a...

...waves received at the pre-selected frequencies, and wherein the means for generating an output digital signal for each information wave received during its allocated time slot includes a means for generating an output digital signal for each of the plurality of information waves received during each time slot, and wherein the means for calibrating each output

SHEET (ARTICLE 19)

digital signal includes a means for calibrating each of the output digital signals for the plurality of information waves received by comparison of the amplitude of the...

...apparatus as claimed in Claim 126 wherein the means for allocating one or more source digital signals to unique repetitive time slots, the means for generating an analog information wave for each said source digital signal, and the means for transmitting each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave within the time slot allocated to them are...

...locations.

129. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 126 wherein the means for receiving each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave within the time slot allocated to them, the means for determining the amplitudes of each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave received during the time slot allocated to them, the means for generating an output digital signal for each information wave received during its allocated time slot, and the means for calibrating each output digital -25 signal by comparison of the amplitude of the corresponding synchronizing wave as received with...

...at a plurality of receiving locations.

M,.VNJDED SHEIT (ARTICLE 19)

130. An apparatus for digital information transfer comprising:

a) means for generating repetitive synchronizing waves of a pre-set wave form and frequency;

b) means for transmitting the synchronizing waves to one or more remote transmission...

...at each of the remote transmission locations;

d) means for allocating one or more source digital signals to unique repetitive time slots, a synchronizing wave being generated in each time slot, the time slot allocated to each source digital signal being cycled at a selected frequency;

e) means for generating an analog information .5 wave for each said source digital signal, each said information wave being of a pre-selected wave form and frequency, said information wave frequency being distinct

from the frequency of the synchronizing waves...
...amplitude of each information wave being a function of the magnitude of the corresponding source digital signal as measured during the allocated time slot for the signal;
f) means for transmitting each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave within the time slot allocated to them;
g) means for receiving at one or more receiving locations each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave within the time slot allocated to them;
ANAIENDIM CoHEET (ARTICLE 19)
h) means for determining the amplitudes of each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave received during the time slot allocated to them;
i) means for generating an output digital signal for each information wave received during its allocated time slot, said output digital signal having a digital magnitude which is a function of the amplitude of the corresponding received information wave; and
j) means for calibrating each output digital @O signal by comparison of the amplitude of the corresponding synchronizing wave as received with...
...apparatus as claimed in Claim 130 wherein the means for allocating one or more source digital signals to unique, repetitive time slots, includes a means for allocating a plurality of source digital signals to each time slot, and wherein the means for generating an analog information wave for each said source digital signal includes a means for generating an information wave with a distinct pre-selected frequency for each of the plurality of source digital signals allocated to each time slot, and wherein the means for transmitting each of the analog information ...pre-selected and distinct frequencies, and wherein the means for receiving each of the is analog information waves within its allocated time slot includes a means for receiving the plurality of...
...at the pre-selected frequencies, and wherein the means for determining the amplitude of each analog information wave and each corresponding synchronizing wave received during their allocated time slot includes a...
...waves received at the pre-selected frequencies, and wherein the means for generating an output digital signal for each information wave received during its allocated time slot includes a means for generating an output digital signal for each of the plurality of information waves received during each time slot, and wherein the me@ ans for calibrating each output
AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
- 297
digital signal includes a means for calibrating each of the output digital signals for the plurality of information waves received by comparison of the amplitude of the...
...received with its known amplitude as transmitted,
L

SHEET (ARTICLE 19)

132. An apparatus for digital information transfer comprising:

a) means for generating repetitive synchronizing waves of a pre-set wave form and frequency;

b) means for allocating one or more source digital signals to unique repetitive time slots, a synchronizing wave being generated in each time slot, the time slot allocated to each source digital signal being cycled at a selected frequency;

c) means for generating an analog information wave for each said source digital signal, each said information wave being of a pre-selected wave form and frequency, said information wave frequency being distinct from the frequency of the synchronizing waves...

...amplitude of the synchronizing wave being a function of the magnitude of the corresponding source digital signal as measured during the allocated time slot for the signal;

d) means for trans...

010962397 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-459346/199646
Pulse wave measuring device for inspection of medical autonomous nerve e.g. heart - has CPU which receives digitised pulse wave signal from A/D converter and computes electrocardiogram space to obtain peak value and peak time of pulse wave
Patent Assignee: SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD (SEKI)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 8229013	A	19960910	JP 9542939	A	19950302	199646	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9542939 A 19950302
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8229013	A		5	A61B-005/0245	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8229013 A

The device has a pulse wave sensor (1) which outputs an analogue signal corresp. to the detected state of the pulse wave. An A/D converter (5) digitises the detected analogue signal of the sensor.

The digitised signal is received at predetermined cycle by a CPU (9) which then computes the electrocardiogram space to obtain the peak value and peak time of the pulse wave.

ADVANTAGE - Easily obtains standard deviation of electrocardiogram space. Provides high speed pulse wave transmission into body almost simultaneous with heart beat. Offers simple and inexpensive device.

Dwg.1/4

Derwent Class: P31; S05
International Patent Class (Main): A61B-005/0245

20/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

008696278 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1991-200299/199127
Electroencephalic neuro feed-back appts. - includes method for bioelectrical frequency inhibition and facilitation
Patent Assignee: AYERS M A (AYER-I)
Inventor: AYERS M A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5024235	A	19910618	US 90484824	A	19900226	199127	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90484824 A 19900226
Abstract (Basic): US 5024235 A

The method and appts. is for displaying and either inhibiting or promoting selected bioelectrical frequencies emitted by a living organism. The method includes the steps of detecting an analog bioelectrical signal , converting the signal to discrete digital signals representing corresponding frequencies and numerically analysing the digital signals to determine the different bioelectrical frequencies emitted by the organism. Furthermore, a threshold amplitude associated with a selected digital signal can be established an auditory or visual signal can be sent to the organism to indicate whether the bioelectrical frequency under study is within or outside the threshold amplitude. With this information the organism can be taught to inhibit or facilitate the bioelectrical frequency.

18/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

003105968
WPI Acc No: 1981-L6016D/198145
Medical investigation data processing unit - has logic stimuli registers, decoders connected to electrodes with outputs taken to analog and logic signal switching units
Patent Assignee: AS BELO PHYSIOLOGY (ABPH-R)
Inventor: ZHUK E V
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
SU 796858	B	19810115				198145 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 2752480 A 19790328
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
SU 796858	B		5		

Abstract (Basic): SU 796858 B

Prototype unit, with electrodes, analog -to- digital converter and two magnetic tape storage units was suitable only for testing a few (up to 8) sections of living nerve tissue.

Modified unit may be used in electrophysiological investigation of neuron groups, as well as in testing multiple-contact hybrid circuits by applying programmed stimuli to the inputs and recording the results on magnetic tape.

This has been made possible by the addition of analog and logic signal switching units, digital -to- analog converters , logic stimuli registers, a ring shift register as well as recording field and simulation field address registers, decoders, AND-gates and an OR-gate. Bul.2/15.1.81 (5pp)
Derwent Class: S05; T01
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/42

The apparatus comprises a pair of electrodes, an analog signal amplifier, an analog to digital converter , a selector to select a frequency of interest, a display monitor, and a computer to distinguish the digital signals as different frequencies, display the frequencies, and determine when the frequency is falling inside or outside a predetermined range. Also, a magnetic medium recording device is used to capture data. Finally, a lighting or sounding circuit is used to tell the organism whether the frequency under study is being inhibited or facilitated.

ADVANTAGE - Operates as a diagnostic tool as well as a means for curing nervous disorders, or abnormalities in the body, particulary the brain. (14pp Dwg.No.4/4)

Derwent Class: P31; S05
International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-005/04

20/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

004443095
WPI Acc No: 1985-269973/198544
Electrical stimulator for tissue and nerve cell structures - has microcomputer-controlled circuits with D-A converters opto-electronically decoupled from output stages
Patent Assignee: FR-SCHILLER-UNIV JENA (UYJE)
Inventor: LEICHSENR A; SCHWIND C; SCHWIND J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
DD 224494	A	19850710	DD 260338	A	19840227	198544	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DD 260338 A 19840227
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DD 224494	A		5		

Abstract (Basic): DD 224494 A

For each stimulation circuit a microcomputer has a storage register and a digital - analog converter for the analog values of the desired waveforms . The computer also has control stages for pulse pattern transmission and constant current range selection.

Each stimulation circuit has an output stage and a constant voltage source controlled by the computer. A common coupling unit connects the constant currents to pairs of electrodes. Pref. the d/a converters and the output stages are decoupled by optoelectronic devices.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Medical research and diagnosis. Wide range of applications in standard form and can also be programmed for special uses.

0/1

Derwent Class: P34; S05
International Patent Class (Additional): A61N-001/36

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-269973

DERWENT-WEEK: 198544

TITLE: Electrical stimulator for tissue and nerve cell structures - has microcomputer-controlled circuits with D=A converters opto-electronically decoupled from output stages

INVENTOR: LEICHSENR, A; SCHWIND, C ; SCHWIND, J

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: LEICHSENR, A SCHWIND, C SCHWIND, J FR-SCHILLER-UNIV JENA[UYJE]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1984DD-0260338 (February 27, 1984)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DD 224494 A	July 10, 1985	N/A	005	N/A

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
DD 224494A	N/A	1984DD-0260338	February 27, 1984

INT-CL (IPC): A61N001/36

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DD 224494A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

For each stimulation circuit a microcomputer has a storage register and a digital-analog converter for the analog values of the desired waveforms. The computer also has control stages for pulse pattern transmission and constant current range selection.

Each stimulation circuit has an output stage and a constant voltage source controlled by the computer. A common coupling unit connects the constant currents to pairs of electrodes. Pref. the d/a converters and the output stages are decoupled by optoelectronic devices.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Medical research and diagnosis. Wide range of applications in standard form and can also be programmed for special

uses.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/1

TITLE-TERMS: ELECTRIC STIMULATING TISSUE NERVE CELL STRUCTURE MICROCOMPUTER CONTROL CIRCUIT DIGITAL=ANALOGUE CONVERTER OPTO ELECTRONIC DECOUPLE OUTPUT STAGE

ADDL-INDEXING-TERMS: MEDICAL RESEARCH DIAGNOSE

DERWENT-CLASS: P34 S05

EPI-CODES: S05-A04; S05-D01; S05-D01D;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1985-201490

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection

L4: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Jul 10, 1985

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-269973
DERWENT-WEEK: 198544

TITLE: Electrical stimulator for tissue and nerve cell structures - has microcomputer-controlled circuits with D=A converters opto-electronically decoupled from output stages

INVENTOR: LEICHSENR, A; SCHWIND, C ; SCHWIND, J

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: FR-SCHILLER-UNIV JENA (UYJE)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1984DD-0260338 (February 27, 1984)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DD 224494 A	July 10, 1985		005	

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
DD 224494A	February 27, 1984	1984DD-0260338	

INT-CL (IPC): A61N 1/36

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DD 224494A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

For each stimulation circuit a microcomputer has a storage register and a digital-analog converter for the analog values of the desired waveforms. The computer also has control stages for pulse pattern transmission and constant current range selection.

Each stimulation circuit has an output stage and a constant voltage source controlled by the computer. A common coupling unit connects the constant currents to pairs of electrodes. Pref. the d/a converters and the output stages are decoupled by optoelectronic devices.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Medical research and diagnosis. Wide range of applications in standard form and can also be programmed for special uses.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DD 224494A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/1

DERWENT-CLASS: P34 S05
EPI-CODES: S05-A04; S05-D01; S05-D01D;

February 20, 2003

TO: Charles Marmor, Art Unit 3736
CP2, Room 4-D-09

FROM: Jeanne Horrigan, EIC-3700

SUBJECT: Search Results for Serial #10/000005

Attached are the search results for a method for collecting, storing, and broadcasting specific brain waveforms to modulate body organ functioning, including results of prior art and inventor searches in foreign patent databases, and prior art searches in medical, biotechnological, and general science non-patent databases.

How Results are Organized

The material is organized into three sections: inventor search results, non-patent literature search results, and foreign/international patent search results. In each of these three sections, each set of databases and the search strategy used in those databases are indicated on the first sheet of the results of those databases.

Summary of Results

I tagged items that sounded relevant to me. However, **I suggest that you review all of the results**.

Also attached is a "*Search Results Feedback Form*." Your feedback will help enhance our search services.

I hope these results are useful. Please let me know if you would like me to expand or modify the search or if you have any questions.

```
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200311
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
         (c) 2002 INPI.  All rts. reserv.

Set     Items   Description
S1          3   AU='SCHULER E L'
S2         35   AU='SCHULER E'
S3        102   AU='LEE C K'
S4          0   S1:S2 AND S3
S5       3394   AU='LEE C'
S6          0   S1:S2 AND S5
S7      94395   WAVEFORM? ? OR WAVE()FORM? ?
S8         10   S1:S5 AND S7
```

8/26,TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015006452
WPI Acc No: 2003-066969/200306
Color conversion method of light emitting pointer for vehicle dashboard, involves controlling switching operation of three light sources with respect to perception of viewer's eye

8/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014274709
WPI Acc No: 2002-095411/200213
Portable electric stimulator

8/26,TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013188844
WPI Acc No: 2000-360717/200031
IMAGE LINE SIGNAL WAVEFORM **ANALYSIS DEVICE - NoAbstract**

8/26,TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012953791
WPI Acc No: 2000-125641/200011
Delayed lock loop for recovering Manchester coded digital data into original data

8/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012325788
WPI Acc No: 1999-131895/199911
Low-voltage monolithic system for heart defibrillation and pacing - in which heart circuit is provided for pacing heart following successful defibrillation

8/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

011054317
WPI Acc No: 1997-032241/199703
Active matrix type LCD elements

8/26,TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

010205211
WPI Acc No: 1995-106465/199514
Optical disc high speed search control device having reduced access time - controls crossing speed of optical tracks during coarse seek by

counting track traverse signal of optical head

8/26,TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009708433
WPI Acc No: 1993-401986/199350
Driving super twisted nematic liquid crystal display to prevent contrast variation - dividing waveform applied to segment electrodes by three, combining with waveform applied to common electrodes, and combining high state signal with sections of divided waveform NoAbstract

8/26,TI/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009288656
WPI Acc No: 1992-416067/199250
Power line communication appts. - uses redundant carriers at a frequency between television interference harmonics

8/26,TI/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

008986637
WPI Acc No: 1992-113906/199214
Appts. for counting test signal w.r.t. clock frequency - has counter to accumulate integer count of clock cycles during sample and logic circuit to determine correction to be added to count

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W02
(c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030206,20030123
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	4	AU='SCHULER ELEANOR L'

1/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
01060146
ADAPTER FOR MEDICAL PULSE GENERATORS AND ELECTRODE PADS
ADAPTATEUR POUR GENERATEUR D'IMPULSIONS MEDICALES ET ELECTRODES
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

1/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
01023865
DEFIBRILLATOR/PACEMAKER
DEFIBRILLATOR / HERZSCHRITTMACHER
DEFIBRILLATEUR ET STIMULATEUR CARDIAQUE
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

1/6/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)
00498017 **Image available**
ADAPTER FOR MEDICAL PULSE GENERATORS AND ELECTRODE PADS
ADAPTATEUR POUR GENERATEUR D'IMPULSIONS MEDICALES ET ELECTRODES
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 3711
Publication Year: 1999

1/6/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)
00472182 **Image available**
DEFIBRILLATOR/PACEMAKER
DEFIBRILLATEUR ET STIMULATEUR CARDIAQUE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5151
Publication Year: 1999

```
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Feb W2
         (c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 BIOSIS
File  73:EMBASE 1974-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 Elsevier Science B.V.
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

Set     Items   Description
S1         27   AU='SCHULER E.'
S2         75   AU='SCHULER E'
S3        763   AU='LEE C K'
S4        286   AU='LEE C.K.'
S5       1080   AU='LEE CK'
S6          0   S1:S2 AND S3:S5
S7       2231   S1:S5
S8      59658   WAVEFORM? ? OR WAVE()FORM? ?
S9     262692   AUTONOMIC
S10   2626394   NERVE? ? OR NERVOUS
S11         1   S7 AND S8 AND S9:S10
```

11/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09026759 BIOSIS NO.: 199497035129

Middle cerebral artery blood flow velocity in health persons during wakefulness and sleep: A transcranial Doppler study.

AUTHOR: Droste D W(a); Berger W; **Schuler E** ; Krauss J K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Neurologische Universitatsklmik Hansastr. 9, D-79104 Freiburg i. Br.**Germany

JOURNAL: Sleep (Rochester) 16 (7):p603-609 1993
ISSN: 0161-8105
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In 10 normal young adults, middle cerebral artery blood flow velocity was measured continuously over one night by transcranial Doppler sonography. Polysomnography was used to assess the different sleep stages and waking state. During rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, middle cerebral artery blood flow velocity was higher than in any other sleep stage and wakefulness. During the waking state the velocity was higher than in sleep stage 2. Spontaneous rhythmic oscillations of cerebral blood flow velocity were found related to different stages of sleep. A fast Fourier's transformation of the Doppler **wave forms** revealed a periodicity of 20-75 seconds, which was most prominent during REM sleep and to a lesser degree during sleep stages 1, 2 and 3 and the waking state. These waves may correspond to intracranial pressure changes referred to as B-waves.

```
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Feb W3
        (c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.
Set     Items   Description
S1      82105   'AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM' OR DC='A8.800.50.' OR R6:R29
S2      43133   PERIPHERAL()NERV???
S3      11861   WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM? ?) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR WAVES-
            HAPE?. ?
S4        221   ANALOG(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR IMPULSE? ?)
S5        318   DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVERTER? ?
S6        153   ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVERTER? ?
S7          2   S3:S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8     925815   'NERVOUS SYSTEM' OR 'CASCADED TERM/DC=A8.' OR DC='A8.'
S9       3105   (S1 OR S2 OR S8) AND S3:S4
S10         2   S5:S6 AND S9
S11         2   S10 NOT S7
```

7/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07027347 91336510 PMID: 1872462
A microprocessor-regulated constant voltage, current, wattage, and temperature electrophoresis power supply.
Mincey D W; Kuzior K J; Allen L H; Frease J S; Strasser I N
Department of Chemistry, Youngstown State University, Ohio 44555.
Analytical biochemistry (UNITED STATES) Mar 2 1991, 193 (2) p168-72, ISSN 0003-2697 Journal Code: 0370535
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
The analog control circuitry typically found in commercial electrophoresis power supplies was replaced by a digital microcomputer. Analog to digital converters were used to monitor the voltage applied to and current passed through an electrophoresis cell. Microcomputer programming was employed to compare converter input values with preselected operating parameters and then calculate a required output voltage. Timing sequences were generated through programming utilizing clocks located on the interface boards. A digital to analog converter was employed to apply a control voltage to a constant voltage power supply. This process was completed at least 20 times each second. BASIC programming subroutines were written to maintain constant voltage, current, power (wattage), and temperature. To these operating procedures, other techniques such as automated endpoint detection of isoelectric focusing and pulsed waveform outputs were easily added. This power supply containing a microcomputer system as the feedback element was shown to have a greater stability and versatility than conventional supplies.
Record Date Created: 19910919

7/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05445398 87196863 PMID: 3572195
Analog and digital computer theory.
Block F E
International journal of clinical monitoring and computing (NETHERLANDS) 1987, 4 (1) p47-51, ISSN 0167-9945 Journal Code: 8601284
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Analog signals abound in the natural world. With appropriate transducers these signals can be converted to continuous voltages and can be displayed, transmitted, stored, or copied. They can be processed by analog computers, the simplest of which is an audio amplifier. With analog signals , however, there can be errors because of signals loss, interference, and noise. Binary digital signals permit only two values, either 0 ('off' or 'low') or 1 ('on' or 'high'). These signals are much less susceptible to transmission problems. Binary signals are commonly organized into 8-bit groups which can represent 256 different numbers or meanings. These data can be transmitted in either serial or parallel

fashion at high rates of speed. Analog -to- digital converters permit analog signals to be transformed to digital signals. A computer consists of the memory, the processor, and the input/output devices. Memory includes the fastest registers, the very fast core memory, the peripheral storage devices such as diskettes and disks, and the very slow peripheral devices such as magnetic tape. The processor can only load and store numbers in memory, add two numbers, test a number, and provide input and output. The program counter indicates the next computer instruction to be performed. Input/output devices allow communication with the outside world and may assume many forms. A computer by itself can do nothing. A program or series of instructions is required. The most simplistic program language is assembler or machine language. Most programming is done in more sophisticated languages, however.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

11/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10518969 20061164 PMID: 10595715

A combined electrophysiological and video data acquisition system using a single computer.

Martin P D; Nishijo H; Ono T

Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Sugitani, Japan.

Journal of neuroscience methods (NETHERLANDS) Oct 15 1999, 92 (1-2) p169-77, ISSN 0165-0270 Journal Code: 7905558

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Numerous experimental paradigms in behavioral electrophysiology and neuroethology require simultaneous recording of neural signals and behavior. A computer fitted with an analog to digital converter and a frame grabber was configured to perform both tasks. The analog to digital converter collected electrophysiological data while the frame grabber recorded video images. Since spike and image information were present in one computer, arbitrary combinations of electrophysiological and behavioral parameters could be used as the basis of an operant conditioning paradigm. The system was used to record subicular cell firing in rats performing a place search task. The computer monitored the output of the analog to digital converter for supra-threshold events. When one was detected, a block of samples (pre- and post-trigger) was stored in memory. The same computer also scanned every video frame to find the rat, and recorded a image of its behavior. The location of the rat was then quickly calculated. If it satisfied the task conditions, a brain reward pathway (medial forebrain bundle) was stimulated. The recording of neural and image data was monitored in real-time by writing spike waveforms and location data directly to video card RAM.

Record Date Created: 20000104

11/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08128638 94262386 PMID: 8203210

Computer analysis for routine electronystagmography tests.

Nakamura T; Kanayama R; Aoyagi M; Kato I; Koike Y

Department of Otolaryngology, Yamagata University School of Medicine, Japan.

Acta oto-laryngologica. Supplementum (NORWAY) 1994, 511 p109-13, ISSN 0365-5237 Journal Code: 0370355

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

A computer program has been developed for on-line analysis of routine electronystagmography (ENG) tests. With this system, data acquisition of eye movements and stimulus signals obtained from ENG are accomplished at a rate of 200 Hz through a 12-bit analog - digital converter . A small spotlight for eye tracking tests is sinusoidally driven by a computer-generated analog signal . Six optokinetic stripes projected onto a screen are also controlled by the computer. Seven spots for saccade tests can be turned on or off based on digital signals produced through a

digital output device. There are three types of eye movements in this series: nystagmus, pursuit eye movement and saccadic eye movement. An algorithm for the analysis of different eye movements is described in this paper. Recent significant advances in computer technology make it possible to perform such complicated tasks and to accomplish quantitative assessment of any type of eye movements in routine ENG tests. Consequently, computer analysis provides clues to the location of a disease and is very useful as a diagnostic tool in routine ENG testing.

Record Date Created: 19940707

```
File  73:EMBASE 1974-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 Elsevier Science B.V.
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Feb W3
         (c) 2003 BIOSIS
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File   6:NTIS 1964-2003/Feb W3
         (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jan
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Feb W3
         (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Feb W3
         (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Jan
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
Set     Items   Description
S1    2509937   NERVOUS()SYSTEM OR (AUTONOMIC OR PERIPHERAL)()NERV???
S2     187680   WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM OR FORMS) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR
              WAVESHAPE? ?
S3      19079   (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR I-
              MPULSE? ?)
S4      17001   DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVER????
S5      24579   ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVER????
S6     176424   ANS OR PNS
S7       8289   (S1 OR S6) AND S2:S3
S8          0   S4 AND S5 AND S7
S9         10   S4:S5 AND S7
S10         9   RD (unique items)
S11         0   S10/2003 OR S10/2002 OR S10/2001
S12         9   Sort S10/ALL/PY,D
S13    954460   CONVERSION? ? OR CONVERTER? ?
S14        88   S7 AND S13
S15     87744   ANALOG AND DIGITAL
S16        13   S14 AND S15
S17         5   S16 NOT S9
S18         5   RD (unique items)
S19   3164726   NERV???
S20         1   S19 AND S2:S3 AND S4 AND S5
S21         1   S20 NOT (S9 OR S16)
```

12/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
12308576 BIOSIS NO.: 200000066443
A combined electrophysiological and video data acquisition system using a single computer.
1999

12/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
10181531 BIOSIS NO.: 199698636449
Sampling variation caused by A/D cards due to external trigger.
1995

12/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
09955290 BIOSIS NO.: 199598410208
AAEM minimonograph 16: Instrumentation and measurement in electrodiagnostic medicine-part II.
1995

12/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 94)
02347207 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 95A0479259 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Quantitative Analysis of Smooth Pursuit Eye Movement., 1995

12/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 144)
11486323 PASCAL No.: 94-0324317
Computer analysis for routine electronystagmography tests
Recent activities in neurotology and otorhinolaryngology
1994

12/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 73)
03202245 EMBASE No: 1986134822
Roundoff errors in signal averaging systems
1986

12/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 73)
02425904 EMBASE No: 1983136915
The action potential clamp as a test of space-clamp effectiveness: The Letvin analog axon
1983

12/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01632776 ORDER NO: AAD98-25366
A SINGLE CHIP, FULLY INTEGRATED, TELEMETRY POWERED SYSTEM FOR PERIPHERAL NERVE STIMULATION (NEUROMUSCULAR STIMULATION)
Author: VON ARX, JEFFREY ALLEN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1998
Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (0127)
Chair: KHALIL NAJAFI
Source: VOLUME 59/02-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 807. 129 PAGES
This work describes the first telemetry powered implantable microsystem to be fully integrated onto a single chip. This system is an 8-channel programmable neuromuscular stimulator for use with peripheral nerve electrodes. This implant receives all power and data through inductive coupling with an integrated, on-chip coil. Therefore, it requires no batteries or transcutaneous leads. Because it is fully integrated, this

is one of the smallest wireless implantable stimulators ever developed.

The system's stimulating output is a biphasic current waveform with a programmable interphase delay. Each phase has a 5-bit programmable amplitude of up to 2 mA, and a 10-bit programmable duration of up to 2 ms. The system is capable of stimulation frequencies of over 150 Hz. Full scale stimulation can be obtained through loads of up to 1.7 k$\Omega.$ The system is powered by a 4 MHz carrier, and data is sent by pulse width encoded amplitude modulation.

The system's integrated circuitry is Bi-CMOS, contains 3,100 transistors, and measures 2.0 mm by 8.7 mm. It includes an RF receiver, a 4 Volt DC supply generator, a 500 kHz clock generator, data detection circuitry, finite state machine controlled logic, a 5-bit DAC output current source, and low resistance output switches. This circuitry was fabricated, tested, and is fully functional. It consumes 14.8 mW from the 4 Volt supply during full scale 2 mA stimulation.

Integrated on-chip coils optimized for inductive powering were developed as part of this work. These coils have electroplated copper windings, electroplated NiFe core, planar spiral design, and are CMOS compatible. Six different coil structures were fabricated, tested, and compared. A 2 by 10 mm, seventeen turn version of the best coil structure has an inductance of 2.9 μH and receives over 20 mW DC at a distance of up to 3 cm from a 8-cm diameter planar transmitter coil. An analytical model for inductive powering using on-chip coils has been developed, and the design of the on-chip coils was optimized using this model. General design guidelines for on-chip coils have been devised which, together with the analytical model, can be used to quickly implement on-chip coils for inductively powering many different microsystems.

12/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

10712648 PASCAL No.: 93-0221962
A 16-channel CMOS neural stimulating array : Analog and signal processing circuits
TANGHE S J; KENSALL D W
Univ. Michigan, cent. integrated sensors circuits, dep. electrical eng. computer sci., Ann Arbor MI 48109-2111, USA
Journal: IEEE journal of solid-state circuits, 1992, 27 (12) 1819-1825
ISSN: 0018-9200 CODEN: IJSCBC Availability: INIST-222 L; 354000032279240210
No. of Refs.: 19 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: USA
Language: English
This paper describes a probe designed for the highly selective long-term stimulation of neuronal assemblies in the central nervous system . The micromachined multishank probe incorporates CMOS circuitry to control the output current on 16 iridium oxide (IrO) electrode sites. Serial site addresses and current amplitude data are loaded into the probe at 4 MHz and converted to analog stimulus currents over a range of +- 254 mu A using 16 on-chip 8-b DAC 's

18/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 73)
02551418 EMBASE No: 1983025429
Digital reproduction of biopotential waveforms for neurophysiological studies
1982

18/6/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)
11586438 BIOSIS NO.: 199800367134
Digital conversion of paper electroencephalograms using a hand scanner.
1997

18/6/5 (Item 1 from file: 99)
1205713 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST95001085
A three-dimensional microelectrode array for chronic neural recording
19941200

18/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

02423776 EMBASE No: 1983134787
A programmable electrical stimulator suitable for control of respiration studies
Hopp F.A.; Zuperku E.J.; Kampine J.P.
Dep. Anesthesiol., Med. Coll. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53193 United States
Journal of Applied Physiology Respiratory Environmental and Exercise Physiology (J. APPL. PHYSIOL. RESPIR. ENVIRON. EXERCISE PHYSIOL.) (United States) 1983, 54/4 (1149-1156)
CODEN: JARPD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
Both mechanical and electrical stimuli have been used to study the role of slowly adapting pulmonary stretch receptors (PSR) in the control of respiration. Electrical stimulation allows very precise discharge patterns to be evoked in PSR fibers. A programmable stimulation system has been developed to allow specific discharge patterns to be delivered within particular breaths. This system consists of a phrenic processing unit, a highly linear voltage-to-frequency converter (VFC), synchronized calibrated waveform generators, analog selector switches, a digital programmable control unit, and an isolated constant-current pulse output unit. The phrenic processing unit provides the moving time with average of the phrenic discharge, PNG(t), and its first time derivative d(PNG(t))/dt. PNG(t) and d(PNG(t))/dt are used to generate timing pulses at the upstroke and the peak of the PNG(t), respectively. For a particular breath, the control unit can be programmed to select one of four possible waveforms as input to the VFC by means of the switches. The desired waveform is selected at the upstroke of PNG(t). Any combination of patterns can be programmed. An instruction is available to allow recycling through the same program as often as desired. The waveform generators are capable of generating calibrated steps, ramps, pulses, and delayed pulses. These patterns may be synchronized to the beginning of the inspiratory or the expiratory period and terminated at the end of the inspiratory or the expiratory periods.

18/7/4 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10535131 BIOSIS NO.: 199699156276
DAPAS, a computerised workplace for Digital Acquisition and Processing of Analog Signals , with up to two gigabytes data per registration.
AUTHOR: Widman G(a); Bingmann D
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Physiol., Univ.-GH Essen, Hufelandstr. 55, 45122 Essen**Germany
JOURNAL: Journal of Neuroscience Methods 67 (1):p71-81 1996
ISSN: 0165-0270
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A comprehensive and flexible arrangement for Digital long-term Acquisition and Processing of Analog Signals (DAPAS) has been developed. It is especially designed for neurophysiological laboratories and mainly based on IBM-compatible PC components. A/D converters are used, which allow sampling rates of up to 100 kHz (up to 16 bits, 1-16 channels). Signals are stored continuously on DOS devices and on a fast tape streamer, which uses standard video-8 tapes, and which is 2.8 times faster than DAT-based systems. As the recording speed is adapted to the sampling rate, one tape allows recording times of (uncompressed) data acquired at a sampling rate of 100 or 10 kHz of 6.8 and 68 h, respectively. Using a coprocessor-video device, recordings may be scrolled on- or off-line on the screen. In addition, up to eight multi-channel oscilloscopes are displayed simultaneously. DAPAS allows the use of a conventional matrix printer which can act as an inertia-free multi-pen recorder. Defined stored signals are recalled by means of a time code or textual markers. All sections of recordings lasting milliseconds to hours may be displayed within seconds. DAPAS supports export filters for further processing. Thus, this system replaces analog devices (multi-pen recorder, oscilloscope, data recorder), and enables quick, complete digital processing and analysis of neurophysiological data.

21/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 73)
06562049 EMBASE No: 1996223060

Neurobiological characterization of consciousness by means of an analog to digital conversion in the brain

DE COMO LA CONCIENCIA ES UN PROCESO QUE COMIENZA CON UNA CONVERSION ANALOGICA-DIGITAL Y TERMINA, PROBABLEMENTE, CON UNA DIGITAL-ANALOGICA, INTEGRADA POR LOS GENES, LA PERCEPCION Y LA MEMORIA

1996

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File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Feb W1
File  98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Jan
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Feb 19
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Feb 19
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Feb 19
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Feb 19
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2003/Feb W1
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Feb 19
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2003/Feb W3
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2003/Feb 20
File 442:AMA  Journals 1982-2003/May B1
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2003/Feb W4
Set     Items   Description
S1      98950   NERVOUS()SYSTEM OR (AUTONOMIC OR PERIPHERAL)()NERV???
S2      32309   WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM OR FORMS) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR
             WAVESHAPE? ?
S3      38726   (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR I-
             MPULSE? ?)
S4      20878   DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVER????
S5      12401   ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVER????
S6      22927   ANS OR PNS
S7         68   (S1 OR S6)(S)S2:S3
S8       2118   S4 AND S5
S9          0   S7 AND S8
S10   1767465   CONVER????
S11    373309   ANALOG OR ANALOGUE
S12   2267485   DIGITAL
S13         9   S7 AND S10
S14        12   S7 AND S11
S15        16   S7 AND S12
S16         5   S13 AND S14
S17         3   S13 AND S15
S18         3   S16 AND S17
S19         3   RD (unique items)
S20        20   S13:S15 NOT S18
S21        16   RD (unique items)
S22         1   S21/2003 OR S21/2002 OR S21/2001
S23        15   S21 NOT S22
S24        15   Sort S23/ALL/PD,D
```

19/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 149)
01993984 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 74293249 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Normalizes Cardiac Autonomic and Hemodynamic Responses to a Laboratory Stressor in Apneic Patients(*).
2001
WORD COUNT: 6497 LINE COUNT: 00571

19/6/2 (Item 1 from file: 442)
00045420
Neurophysiological Evidence of Auditory Channel Anomalies in Developmental Dysphasia (ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS)
1989;
LINE COUNT: 00257 WORD COUNT: 03557

19/6/3 (Item 2 from file: 442)
00034865
Multichannel Cochlear Implants; Channel Interactions and Processor Design (ORIGINAL ARTICLE)
1984;
LINE COUNT: 00448 WORD COUNT: 06194

24/8/3 (Item 3 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.
01713429 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Alcatel STL Digital Video Radio Awarded 'Editors' Pick of Show' At NAB '98
May 13, 1998
WORD COUNT: 504
COMPANY NAMES: Alcatel-Alsthom Compagnie Generale d'Electricite
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: France (FR)
REGIONS: Europe; Western Europe

24/8/5 (Item 5 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:(c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK. All rts. reserv.
00922282 E95090397208
Minimisation of interharmonic currents from a current source A.C. drive by means of a selective D.C. side active filter
1995
DESCRIPTORS: ELECTRIC DRIVES; CURRENT CONVERTER ; PULSE TIME MODULATION; SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS; HARMONIC COMPONENT; VOLTAGE WAVEFORM DISTORTION; ANGULAR SPEED; INTERMEDIATE CIRCUITS; DC--DIRECT CURRENT; ACTIVE FILTERS; BEHAVIOUR--PERFORMANCE; OPERATING PRINCIPLES; THEORETICAL MODELS; SYSTEM SIMULATION; EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS; SYSTEM DESCRIPTION; CURRENT CONVERTER DRIVES; CURRENT DISTORTIONS

24/8/7 (Item 7 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2003 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.
00050446
Nystagmus of Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Disease: A Magnetic Search-Coil Study (Article)
1991;

24/8/8 (Item 8 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2003 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.
00040864
Copyright (C) 1988 American Medical Association
Continuous Intracranial Pressure Monitoring and Serial

Electroencephalographic Recordings in Severely Asphyxiated Term Neonates (ARTICLES)
1988;
LINE COUNT: 00325 WORD COUNT: 04493

24/8/9 (Item 9 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01867937
DIGITECH ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON SPEECH RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY
February 3, 1988
COMPANY:
*Digitech (US)
PRODUCT: *Speech Recognition Equip (3662664)
EVENT: *Product Design & Development (33)
COUNTRY: *United States (1USA)

24/8/10 (Item 10 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01769145
Q-cath Cath Lab Recording System
August 20, 1987
COMPANY:
*Quinton Instrument
PRODUCT: *Electronic Diagnostic, Monitor Eqp (3841206); Heart Catheterization Systems (3841214)
EVENT: *Product Design & Development (33)
COUNTRY: *United States (1USA)

24/8/11 (Item 11 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01637707
OPTO-COUPLER RANGE OFFERS FAST, RELIABLE SWITCHING WITH VERY HIGH I/O ISOLATION.
March, 1987
COMPANY:
*Jermyn Distribution
Jermyn Distribution
PRODUCT: *Optoelectronic Isolators & Couplers (3674450); Optoelectronic Devices NEC (3674490)
EVENT: *Product Design & Development (33)
COUNTRY: *United Kingdom (4UK)

24/8/12 (Item 12 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2003 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.
00035959
Copyright (C) 1986 American Medical Association
Neuronal Morphology in the Human Cochlear Nucleus (ORIGINAL ARTICLE)
1986;
LINE COUNT: 00376 WORD COUNT: 05191

24/8/13 (Item 13 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
02819871 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04119132 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Harnessing computers together. (the multiprocessor revolution)
Feb-March, 1986
WORD COUNT: 6624 LINE COUNT: 00552

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph; chart
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: ENG Engineering and Manufacturing; BUS Business, General
DESCRIPTORS: Very-large-scale integration--Innovations; Parallel processing--Usage; Artificial intelligence--Research; Digital computers --Innovations; Computer architecture--Innovations; Multiprogramming (Electronic computers)--Usage; Multiprocessors--Innovations

24/8/15 (Item 15 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01070345 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 03316697 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Is there an evoked vascular response. (event-related potentials of the brain)
1984
WORD COUNT: 1153 LINE COUNT: 00117
SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; graph
DESCRIPTORS: Brain research--Observations; Neurochemistry--Research; Psychophysiology--Research

24/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01852511 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55525483 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Treatment of Neuropathic Pain in a Patient With Diabetic Neuropathy Using Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation Applied to the Skin of the Lumbar Region.
Somers, David L; Somers, Martha F
Physical Therapy, 79, 8, 767
August,
1999
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0031-9023
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 5461 LINE COUNT: 00452
...AUTHOR ABSTRACT: knee. The pain prevented sound sleep. The intensity of pain was assessed with a visual analog ,scale. Intervention. The TENS (80 Hz) was delivered 1 to 2 hours a day and...
... old woman who was admitted to the hospital with atrial fibrillation. Although the fibrillation was converted to a normal sinus rhythm with medication, the patient's stay at the hospital was...with her description of the location and extent of the painful area. Finally, a visual analog scale (VAS) was used to assess the intensity of perceived pain. For each painful area...dorsal columns(36) reduced the pain of causalgia, a painful peripheral neuropathy that develops following peripheral nerve injury. It should be noted that the stimulation characteristics used in all of these studies were widely divergent, yet still effective. For our patient, we used Empi's biphasic waveform (80 Hz, variable pulse width (200-400 microseconds), 44-60 mA). In other studies in...19.
(27) Ahles TA, Ruckdeschel JC, Blanchard EB. Cancer-related pain, II: assessment with visual analogue scales. J Psychosom Res. 1984;28: 121-124.
(28) Ferraz MB, Quaresma MR, Aquino LR...
...Simpson JM, Charlton JE, Phillips ME. An evaluation of length and end-phrase of visual analogue scales in dental pain. Pain. 1985;21:177-185.

(31) Marchand S, Charest J, Li...

24/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
10536525 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21043851 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Smart instruments make doctors' jobs easier. (includes related article on oscilloscopes in neuroscience)
Masi, C.G.
R & D, v40, n9, p22(5)
August, 1998
ISSN: 0746-9179 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2602 LINE COUNT: 00211

24/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
(c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK. All rts. reserv.
01286935 I99030687300
Analysis of QT interval during passive tilt test: comparison of different correction formula
Badilini, F; Maison-Blanche, P; Spaulding, R; Palma, M; Cournel, P
Hopital Lariboisiere, Paris, France
Computers in Cardiology 1998. Vol. 25 (Cat. No.98CH36292), 13-16 Sept. 1998, Cleveland, OH, USA1998
Document type: Conference paper Language: English
Record type: Abstract
ISBN: 0-7803-5200-9
ABSTRACT:
...in QT interval were assessed on 1 minute time related templates and on rate-independent waveforms obtained by averaging beats preceded by the same RR interval. Following Tilt, the mean RR...
...to 413+or-21 ms, p=0.058) whereas exponential QTe did not change significantly. Conversely , QTf and QTl (respectively Fridericia and linear rate-corrected QT), decreased after Tilt (e.g...
...01). Thus, rate-correction formula are inconsistent and should be used with caution when assessing autonomic nervous system changes.

24/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01493278 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15824041 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The effects of selected stimulus waveforms on pulse and phase characteristics at sensory and motor thresholds.
Kantor, Gideon; Alon, Gad; Ho, Henry S.
Physical Therapy, v74, n10, p59(12)
Oct,
1994
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0031-9023 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 4752 LINE COUNT: 00399
... common in clinical practice. Thus, establishing minimum values of stimulus characteristics, at thresholds that excite peripheral nerves of both the upper and lower extremities, may help clinicians in setting these waveform levels. The data may also help to identify potential advantages and disadvantages of each waveform and may indicate whether there is a preferred waveform for excitation. In addition, the safety of stimulation may depend in part on stimulus waveform .[2]

The purpose of our investigation was to document the effect of five waveforms on...
...variables: peak current, peak voltage, phase charge, and total pulse charge during threshold excitation of peripheral nerves in the forearm arm and leg. The data were used to establish minimum values for...
...integrated over phase duration, namely between two zero crossings) was calculated by the computer through digital integration using the formula [Q.sub.P] = It, where [Q.sub.P] represents the phase...Our data verified the clinical observation that many different waveforms can be used to excite peripheral nerves .[1,16-19] The results are in agreement with those of Johnston and Kasper,[10] who stimulated a frog nerve-muscle preparation and reported that all five studied waveforms induced very similar compound action potentials. Our data, however, demonstrate that the five waveforms had diverse effects on stimulus peak voltage, peak current, phase charge, and total pulse charge...indications that phase charge is the least affected variable of the waveform during excitation of peripheral nerves at various levels of intensity. This conclusion was implied by Laquicque and Weiss, according to...
...as part of any research. Doing so will permit comparisons among studies that used different waveforms to stimulate peripheral nerves .

We believe that considering and reporting only peak current (or peak voltage) and phase duration (as is usually done) may not allow comparison of data concerning excitation of peripheral nerves . Not knowing the shape of the waveform and whether the stimulus is generated as constant voltage or constant current may provide for...
...is likely to be the most consistent and thus reproducible stimulus characteristic of the different waveforms . Furthermore, the repeatability of phase charge values has been demonstrated to be independent of three...
on these findings, we believe that the SBP waveform may be the preferred waveform for peripheral nerve stimulation. Not only does the SBP waveform minimize the total pulse charge, and thus the electrical energy involved in the stimulation, but...
...in the clinic. It seems that if the physiological objective of stimulation is to excite peripheral nerves , then one waveform should be enough to achieve the desired effect. The presence of redundant waveforms only complicates the decision-making process of the clinician and probably adds unnecessarily to the cost of the stimulator. Redundant waveforms also do not appear to have an advantage in the elicitation of strong muscle contractions...
...the studied variables and should be reported if the objective of stimulation is to excite peripheral nerves . Adding phases to the SBP pulse by creating 10-SP, 25-SP, or AM wave @ forms does not enhance the excitation, although it increases the total pulse charge dramatically. We thus conclude that the SBP waveform may be the preferred waveform for excitation of peripheral nerves . We likewise conclude that irrespective of waveform , the motor threshold requires higher stimulus characteristics than the sensory threshold and the leg thresholds...Eng. 1979;26: 69-75.
[14] Kantor G, Alon G, Ho HS. Threshold excitation of peripheral nerves with human subjects. In: Proceedings of the 12th Annual International IEEE-EMBS Conference. 1989:1660-1661. [15] Kantor G, Alon G, Ho HS. Charges associated with threshold excitation of peripheral nerves using various waveforms . In: Proceedings of the 11th Annual international IEEE-EMBS Conference. [16] Snyder-Mackler L, Garrett...
...International IEEE-EMBS Conference. [23] Kantor G, Alon G, Ho HS. Phase charge significance in peripheral nerve excitation with constant voltage and constant current stimulation. In: Proceedings of the 15th Annual International...

24/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

00039211

Classification of Carotid Bifurcation Disease Using Quantitative Doppler Spectrum Analysis (PAPERS READ BEFORE THE EIGHTH ANNUAL SURGICAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION SURGEONS, LOS ANGELES, MAY 9-12, 1984)

BANDYK, DENNIS F.; LEVINE, ARNOLD W.; POHL, LINDA; TOWNE, JONATHAN B.
Archives of Surgery
March, 1985; 120: 306-3141985;
LINE COUNT: 00527 WORD COUNT: 07286
... vessel occlusion. (Ref. 2,4) These results have been obtained using relatively simple instrumentation with analog waveform analysis or audible interpretation of the Doppler signal, and emphasize that the potential diagnostic...
... be adjusted to any horizontal height on the Doppler waveform, such as peak frequency, and digital calculation of that frequency is displayed. In addition, the frequency v amplitude content of the...classification of disease severity does allow the physician to select from available angiographic techniques (intravenous digital subtraction arteriography (DSA), intra-arterial DSA, conventional contrast angiography) the method most likely to accurately...
CITED REFERENCES:
...duplex scanning with pulsed Doppler spectrum analysis.
To answer Dr Hobson's query of which waveform parameters are most reliable in predicting disease requires the use of receiveroperator curve analysis, which...
...the assessment of systolic window was qualitative. We did analyze the frequency content of the waveforms in specific circumstances usually in the less than 50% stenosis category. It has been shown experimentally that the systolic window is useful in differentiating minimal disease ans stenosis less than 40%. For stenosis greater than 50%, criteria of disease categorization are based the degree of lumen reduction using spectra criteria. When waveform measurements arise on the border of the category criteria values, such as a peak frequency...

```
File  71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2003/Feb W3
File 143:Biol. & Agric. Index 1983-2003/Jan
File 172:EMBASE Alert 2003/Feb W3
File 266:FEDRIP 2003/Dec
File 315:ChemEng & Biotec Abs 1970-2002/Dec
File 358:Current BioTech Abs 1983-2002/Dec
Set     Items   Description
S1     153086   NERVOUS()SYSTEM OR (AUTONOMIC OR PERIPHERAL)()NERV???
S2       3228   WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM OR FORMS) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR
             WAVESHAPE? ?
S3        195   (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR I-
             MPULSE? ?)
S4        219   DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVER????
S5        161   ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVER????
S6       2461   ANS OR PNS
S7       1114   DIGITAL AND (ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)
S8      97671   CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ?
S9     191232   NERV???
S10       694   (S1 OR S6 OR S9) AND S2:S3
S11         5   S4 AND S5
S12         0   S10AND S11
S13         0   S10 AND S11
S14         1   S10 AND S7 AND S8
S15         2   (S10 AND S7) NOT S14
```

14/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 71)
DIALOG(R)File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE

00984688 1998230147
Posttreatment with propofol terminates lidocaine-induced epileptiform electroencephalogram activity in rabbits: Effects on cerebrospinal fluid dynamics
Momota Y.; Artru A.A.; Powers K.M.; Mautz D.S.; Ueda Y.
ADDRESS: Dr. A.A. Artru, Department of Anesthesiology, Box 356540, Univ. of Washington School of Med., 1959 NE Pacific St., Seattle, WA 98195-6540, United States
EMAIL: artruaa@u.washington.edu
Journal: Anesthesia and Analgesia, 87/4 (900-906), 1998, United States
CODEN: AACRA
ISSN: 0003-2999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
NO. OF REFERENCES: 22
There are no controlled studies to determine whether propofol given after the onset of lidocaine-induced seizures (posttreatment) stops lidocaine-induced seizures. In this study, we determined whether posttreatment with propofol abolishes lidocaine-induced epileptiform electroencephalogram (EEG) activity as effectively as does midazolam, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) dynamics during lidocaine-induced epileptiform EEG activity and its treatment. EEG activity and CSF dynamics were determined in two groups of anesthetized rabbits at each of four experimental conditions: baseline. lidocaine-induced epileptiform activity, treatment with midazolam (n = 6) or propofol (n = 6), and return to baseline. The analog EEG signal was converted into a set of digital parameters using aperiodic analysis, and CSF dynamics were determined using ventriculocisternal perfusion. Propofol (3.8 +/- 1.3 mg/kg) stopped epileptiform activity, as did midazolam (2.0 +/- 1.7 mg/kg). The rates of CSF formation or reabsorption and resistances to CSF reabsorption or flow at the arachnoid villi did not differ among conditions or between groups. Our results indicate that propofol and midazolam both terminate epileptiform activity without changing CSF dynamics. Implications: Propofol may be an alternative to benzodiazepines for treating lidocaine- induced epileptiform electroencephalogram activity in patients.

15/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 71)
01563406 2000222835
Restricting exposure to pulsed and broadband magnetic fields

15/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 71)
DIALOG(R)File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE

00550589 97050847
Cortical DC potential shifts accompanying the central processing of visually presented analogue and digital time displays
Ebenbichler G.; Uhl F.; Lang W.; Lindinger G.; Egkher A.; Deecke L.
ADDRESS: Dr. G. Ebenbichler, Dept. Physical Medicine Rehabilitat., Wahringer Gurtel 18-20, 1090 Vienna, Austria
Journal: Neuropsychologia, 35/3 (349-357), 1997, United Kingdom
PUBLICATION DATE: 19970000
CODEN: NUPSA
ISSN: 0028-3932

PUBLISHER ITEM IDENTIFIER: S0028393296000875
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
NO. OF REFERENCES: 38
According to studies in brain-lesioned patients, the cortical substrate subserving the reading of digitally presented time displays seems to differ from that of reading analogue displays. While the right hemisphere has been assumed to be important for reading analogue displays, reading digital displays is attributed to the left hemisphere. This study attempts to localize the cortical substrate of reading analogue versus digital time displays in the intact human brain using scalp-recorded event-related slow negative DC potential shifts. In the arithmetic tasks, subjects had to judge whether or not the time conveyed by the last out of three tachistoscopically presented (analogue or digital) slides was the exact difference between the time conveyed by the first and the second slide. In the control condition, subjects only had to attend to (analogue or digital) time displays. With analogue slides, frontolateral recording sites revealed a right hemispheric preponderance of DC shifts measured in the interval between the second and third slide. Anterior temporal recording sites revealed a right hemispheric preponderance only when calculations were performed. By contrast, there was no hemispheric lateralization with digital slides. The arithmetic versus control manipulation modulated waveforms , but did not influence hemispheric laterality.

File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2003/Feb W2
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Feb W2
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3

Set	Items	Description
S1	3561	NERVOUS()SYSTEM OR (AUTONOMIC OR PERIPHERAL)()NERV???
S2	165	WAVE()(SHAPE OR SHAPES OR FORM OR FORMS) OR WAVEFORM? ? OR WAVESHAPE? ?
S3	57	(ANALOG OR ANALOGUE)(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE OR PULSES OR IMPULSE? ?)
S4	14	DAC OR DIGITAL(2W)ANALOG()CONVER????
S5	7	ANALOG(2W)DIGITAL()CONVER????
S6	35	ANS OR PNS
S7	5733	NERV???
S8	258	(ANALOG OR ANALOGUE) AND DIGITAL
S9	4067	CONVERT??? OR CONVERSION? ?
S10	19	(S1 OR S6 OR S7) AND S2:S3
S11	0	S4 AND S5
S12	3	S8 AND S10
S13	3	RD (unique items)

13/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 369)
00135434 mg17623704.700 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Second sight
November 23, 2002
WORD COUNT: 2433

13/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 370)
DIALOG(R)File 370:Science

00500849 (USE 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Distinct Mechanisms for Synchronization and Temporal Patterning of Odor-Encoding Neural Assemblies
MacLeod, Katrina; Laurent, Gilles
California Institute of Technology, Biology Division, 139-74, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA.
Science Vol. 274 5289 pp. 976
Publication Date: 11-08-1996 (961108) Publication Year: 1996
Document Type: Journal ISSN: 0036-8075
Language: English
Section Heading: Reports
Word Count: 2764
(THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
...Text: odors puffed on an antenna cause the synchronization of groups of antennal lobe projection neurons (PNs) (the functional analogs of vertebrate olfactory bulb mitral-tufted cells), resulting in 20-to 30-Hz local field potential (LFP) oscillations in the mushroom body (the functional analog of the piriform cortex) and in subthreshold oscillatory responses in its intrinsic neurons, the Kenyon cells (KCs) (B7) . Although odor puffs evoke long oscillatory LFP bursts, individual PNs generally participate in the synchronized ensembles only for short epochs, but at times that are...
...bursts of odor-evoked LFP oscillations therefore result from dynamic neural ensembles whose components (the PNs) phase-lock transiently to one another and change reliably during a single odor response (B2...
...system (B6) , we studied directly the role of local neurons (LNs) in synchronizing groups of PNs in the antennal lobe of the locust olfactory system...
...the periodic depolarization in LNs corresponds precisely to that of the periodic hyperpolarization in postsynaptic PNs , and showed directly that LNs lead PNs by a quarter period (96.Deg. +/- 53.Deg., mean +/- SD; n = 164 cycles), as predicted...
...bulb circuits (B9) . Injecting depolarizing current directly into individual LNs evoked sustained inhibition in postsynaptic PNs (Fig. 1C). Transmitter release from LNs was spike independent (B10) and graded (B11) . Hyperpolarizing one...
...immunocytochemistry and electron microscopy revealed the existence of direct GABAergic contacts onto the dendrites of PNs in the antennal lobe (B12...
...To examine directly whether inhibition by LNs underlies the synchronized oscillatory responses of PNs , we injected picrotoxin (PCT, an antagonist of ionotropic GABA receptors) locally in the antennal lobe...
...oscillations in the mushroom body, indicating oscillatory responses in odor-specific sets of antennal lobe PNs , of which one was recorded intracellularly (Fig. 2A). The transient synchronization between this PN andthe periodic IPSPs caused in PNs by LNs (Fig. 2, A and B), and the periodic cross-correlation pattern between LFP and PNs (Fig. 2B) within a minute of the injection (n = 6). PCT, however, never suppressed the

response of PNs to odors that normally activated them (Fig. 2B). The suppression of odor-evoked LFP oscillations by PCT, therefore, resulted not from a silencing of the PNs , but most likely from their desynchronization, caused by the block of GABA-mediated inhibition. This...
...6) also did not block the odor-induced LFP oscillations or the oscillatory responses of PNs (Fig. 2D), indicating that PN synchronization does not depend on inhibitory feedback in the mushroom...
...its intrinsic neurons, the KCs, receive direct GABA-containing inputs from neurons other than the PNs (B12) (B16) . Inhibition in the mushroom body might thus also contribute to synchronization of the KCs receiving coherent inputs from PNs . To examine this idea, we superfused the brain with PCT, thus blocking inhibition both in...
...after PCT application, odor-evoked oscillations disappeared in the LFP because of the desynchronization of PNs in the antennal lobe (Fig. 3, A and B). A few minutes later, however, odor...
... PNs generally respond to odors with complex temporal firing patterns that often include discrete periods of...
...by inhibition, also depend on PCT-sensitive inhibition in the antennal lobe. Two examples of PNs with such responses and of the effects of PCT on these responses are shown in...
...at millimolar concentrations abolished the LN-mediated periodic IPSPs (arrowheads) and synchronized firing of the PNs (resulting in suppression of LFP oscillations), PCT had no qualitative effect on the temporal response patterns of the PNs (Fig. 4). Even though the LN-mediated IPSPs responsible for PN synchronization disappeared in PCT...
...histograms of spike activity constructed from repeated presentations of an odor (Fig. 4) (n = 17 PNs). The odor-and neuron-specific modulation of firing observed in PNs is therefore caused by mechanisms independent of PCT-sensitive GABA-mediated inhibition...
...the locust antennal lobe does not, however, underlie the temporal response patterns expressed by individual PNs . Although slow-response patterns can also be observed in vertebrate mitral cells in vivo (B23... Most importantly, the odor-specific temporal firing patterns of PNs do not depend on LN-mediated PCT-sensitive inhibition. They may result from slower antennal...
...injection in the antennal lobe selectively abolishes the oscillatory synchronization but not the responsiveness of PNs . [(A) to (D)] (top trace) LFP from mushroom body; (middle) simultaneous intracellular recording from antennal...
...during the odor response. The oscillatory LFP indicates synchronized and rhythmic firing of many other PNs during the odor response. The cross-correlation between PN and LFP shows a striped pattern...
...injection of PCT into the calyx of the mushroom body (where the axonal collaterals of PNs terminate) does not affect either the responsiveness of PNs to odors or their synchronization (assessed from the LFP oscillations or the periodic cross-correlation...
...the same animal rapidly eliminates the LFP oscillations, as a result of the desynchronization of PNs in the antennal lobe (Fig. 2). (C) Seven minutes later, odor puffs now evoke bursts...
...inset), whose power spectrum also shows a peak at 24 Hz, despite the desynchronization of PNs . Calibrations (insets): horizontal, 1 s; vertical, 500 (mu) V...5 mM) abolishes PN synchronization but does not affect odor-specific temporal response patterns of PNs . Compare the slow response patterns of two different PNs (A and B) recorded intracellularly in vivo before (i and iii) and after (ii and...
...oscillations (caused by synchronized PN activity) and the trains of rhythmic IPSPs visible in individual PNs [arrowheads in (i)], the timing

and duration of firing of the PNs are not altered, even when periods of inhibition appear to be caused by the PCT...
References and Notes:
...et al., J. Comp. Physiol.173A, 385 (1993)]. Evidence that transmitter release from LNs to PNs does not require sodium action potentials corroborates results in the turtle olfactory bulb, where depolarized...
...LN to PN and PN to LN), indicating that LNs also inhibit each other, that PNs likely excite each other, and that PNs excite LNs...
...43 experiments). The mechanical effect of injection was usually small, allowing maintained intracellular impalement of PNs . We checked that drug diffusion was restricted to the selected neuropils (probably because of efficient...14. Electrophysiological data (PN and LFP) were digitized post hoc from Digital Audio Tape with LabVIEW software and an NBMI016L interface (National Instruments, Austin, TX). Sliding cross...
...data (LFP and membrane potential), the large variations of potential caused by PN action potential waveforms needed to be weighted down for pictorial representation. We thus artificially eliminated all PN action ...
...resulting in a continuous signal of amplitude, timing, and shape similar to the subthreshold synaptic waveform underlying each action potential. The periodic structure of cross-correlations calculated with the full-spike waveform was identical, except for the increased dynamic range of the cross-correlation function, rendering the...
...from feedback inhibitory neurons activated by KCs or from feedforward inhibitory neurons excited by the PNs . ;

13/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 370)
DIALOG(R)File 370:Science

00500596 (USE 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Cardiovascular Regulation in Mice Lacking a.inf(2)-Adrenergic Receptor Subtypes b and c
Link, Richard E.; Desai, Kavin; Hein, Lutz; Stevens, Mary E.; Chruscinski, Andrzej; Bernstein, Daniel; Barsh, Gregory S.; Kobilka, Brian K.
R. E. Link and A. Chruscinski, Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. ; K. Desai and D. Bernstein, Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. ; L. Hein, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. ; M. E. Stevens, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. ; G. S. Barsh, Departments of Pediatrics and Genetics, and Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. ; B. K. Kobilka, Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.
Science Vol. 273 5276 pp. 803
Publication Date: 8-09-1996 (960809) Publication Year: 1996
Document Type: Journal ISSN: 0036-8075
Language: English
Section Heading: Reports
Word Count: 1247
(THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
...Abstract: counteracted the clinically beneficial hypotensive effect of stimulating a.inf(2a) receptors in the central nervous system . There were no hemodynamic effects produced by disruption of the a.inf(2c) subtype. These...
...Text: the therapeutic antihypertensive effect of drugs acting at

a.inf(2a) receptors in the central nervous system .

References and Notes:

...1. The a.inf(2c) subtype is expressed primarily in the central nervous system , although small amounts are present in kidney (B18) . The a.inf(2b) subtype is expressed...

...highest amounts in kidney. The a.inf(2a) subtype is expressed widely throughout both the nervous system and peripheral tissues. The identity of the a.inf(2)AR subtypes present on resistance...to a Spectramed DTX Plus pressure transducer with a side port for infusing medications. The analog input was amplified with a Gould (Cleveland, OH) model 11-1202-25 preamplifier and model 13-4615-52 amplifier and digitized with a Data Translation (Marlboro, MA) DT2801 analog -to-digital converter. The waveform was analyzed to derive mean blood pressure and heart rate through use of Dataflow data...

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2[illegible]/Feb W2
(c) format only 2[illegible] The Dialog Corp.

Set	Items	Description
S1	11661	WAVE()FORM? ? OR WAVEFORM? ?
S2	2420	'RODS (RETINA)' OR 'SENILE PLAQUES' OR 'SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA' OR 'SYMPATHETIC FIBERS, POSTGANGLIONIC' OR R6:R50
S3	54898	'AXONS' OR DC='A11.284.180.75.' OR DC='A11.671.137.' OR DC='A8.663.542.[illegible]' OR 'GROWTH CONES' OR 'MOSSY FIBERS, HIPPOCAMPAL' OR 'NEUR[illegible]TER' OR 'PRESYNAPTIC TERMINALS'
S4	11869	'GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC' OR DC='A8.340.315.' OR DC='A8.800.50.300.' OR 'AUTONOMIC GANGLIA' OR R7:R10
S5	713	'SPIRAL GANGLION' OR DC='A8.340.390.800.' OR DC='A8.800.350.800.' OR DC='A8.800.800.120.910.120.800.' OR DC='A9.246.631.246.900.' OR 'GANGLION OF CORTI'
S6	17461	'VAGUS NERV[illegible]' OR R2:R8 OR R13:R15
S7	2135	'HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE' OR DC='A8.800.800.120.330.' OR 'CRANIAL NERVE XII' OR '[illegible]TH CRANIAL NERVE'
S8	17426	'AFFERENT [illegible]NEURONS,' (NEURONS, AFFERENT)
S9	326	S1 AND S2:[illegible]
S10	82053	'AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM' OR DC='A8.800.50.' OR R6:R29
S11	58	S9 AND S1[illegible]
S12	211	(ANALOG AN[illegible]GITAL)(3W)CONVERTER? ?
S13	0	S11 AND S1[illegible]
S14	0	S9 AND S1[illegible]
S15	2225	ANALOG AN[illegible]ITAL
S16	0	S9 AND S1[illegible]
S17	5	S11/2003 O[illegible]11/2002 OR S11/2001
S18	53	S11 NOT S1[illegible]
S19	53	RD (unique items)

19/8/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10990527 20572341 PMID: 11123706
Opioid-receptor-mediated excitation of rat mesenteric afferent fibres supplying the rat jejunum.
Dec 2000
Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Jejunum--innervation--IR; *Neurons, Afferent--physiology--PH; *Receptors, Opioid--physiology--PH; * **Vagus Nerve** --chemistry--CH; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH; 3,4-Dichloro-N-methyl-N-(2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-cyclohexyl)-benzeneacetamide, (trans)-Isomer--pharmacology--PD; Analgesics, Non-Narcotic--pharmacology--PD; Analgesics, Opioid--pharmacology--PD; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Enkephalin, Ala(2)-MePhe(4)-Gly(5)--pharmacology--PD; Enkephalin, Leucine-2-Alanine--pharmacology--PD; Rats; Rats, Wistar; Vagotomy; **Vagus Nerve** --cytology--CY
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Analgesics, Non-Narcotic); 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (Receptors, Opioid); 100929-53-1 (Enkephalin, Ala(2)-MePhe(4)-Gly(5)-); 63631-40-3 (Enkephalin, Leucine-2-Alanine); 67198-13-4 (3,4-Dichloro-N-methyl-N-(2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-cyclohexyl)-benzeneacetamide, (trans)-Isomer)

19/8/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10986588 20564444 PMID: 11110807
BK-Type K(Ca) channels in two parasympathetic cell types: differences in kinetic properties and developmental expression.
Dec 2000
Tags: Animal; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --metabolism--ME; *Neurons --metabolism--ME; *Potassium Channels--metabolism--ME; Calcium--metabolism --ME; Calcium--pharmacology--PD; Cell Size; Cells, Cultured; Chick Embryo; Choroid--chemistry--CH; Choroid--embryology--EM; Choroid--innervation--IR; Ciliary Body--chemistry--CH; Ciliary Body--embryology--EM; Ciliary Body --innervation--IR; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --cytology--CY; **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --embryology--EM; Ion Channel Gating--drug effects--DE; Membrane Potentials--drug effects --DE; Membrane Potentials--physiology--PH; Neurons--classification--CL; Neurons--cytology--CY; Patch-Clamp Techniques; Potassium--metabolism--ME; Potassium--pharmacokinetics--PK; Tissue Extracts--pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Potassium Channels); 0 (Tissue Extracts); 0 (large-conductance calcium-activated potassium channel); 7440-09-7 (Potassium); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

19/8/3
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10959226 20521883 PMID: 11067984
G-protein-modulated Ca(2+) current with slowed activation does not alter the kinetics of action potential-evoked Ca(2+) current.
Nov 2000
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Action Potentials--physiology--PH; *Calcium--metabolism--ME; *Calcium Channels, N-Type--physiology--PH; *GTP-Binding Proteins --metabolism--ME; Action Potentials--drug effects--DE; Chick Embryo; **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --cytology--CY; **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --physiology--PH; Guanosine 5'-O-(3-Thiotriphosphate)--pharmacology--PD; Kinetics; Neurons--chemistry--CH; Neurons--physiology--PH; Reaction Time --drug effects--DE; Reaction Time--physiology--PH
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Calcium Channels, N-Type); 37589-80-3 (Guanosine 5'-O-(3-Thiotriphosphate)); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.6.1.- (GTP-Binding Proteins)

19/8/4
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10815477 20350173 PMID: 10892252
Analysis of respiratory sinus arrhythmia with respect to respiratory phase.
Jun 2000
Tags: Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Arrhythmia, Sinus--physiopathology--PP; *Electrocardiography; *Heart Rate--physiology--PH; *Pulmonary Ventilation--physiology--PH; *Signal Processing, Computer-Assisted; Adult; Fourier Analysis; Heart --innervation--IR; **Vagus** Nerve --physiopathology--PP

19/8/5
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10782026 20341872 PMID: 10884302
Elimination of the fast transient in superior cervical ganglion neurons with expression of KV4.2W362F: molecular dissection of IA.
Jul 15 2000
Tags: Animal; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Neurons--metabolism--ME; *Potassium Channels--biosynthesis --BI; * **Superior Cervical Ganglion** --metabolism--ME; Action Potentials; Adaptation, Physiological; Biolistics; Cell Count; Cells, Cultured; Coculture; Ion Transport--physiology--PH; Luminescent Proteins --biosynthesis--BI; Luminescent Proteins--genetics--GE; Mutagenesis, Site-Directed; Neuroglia--cytology--CY; Neurons--cytology--CY; Patch-Clamp Techniques; Potassium--metabolism--ME; Potassium Channels--genetics--GE; Rats; Rats, Long-Evans; Recombinant Proteins--biosynthesis--BI; Recombinant Proteins--genetics--GE; **Superior Cervical Ganglion** --cytology --CY
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Luminescent Proteins); 0 (Potassium Channels); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (Shal2 protein); 147336-22-9 (green fluorescent protein); 7440-09-7 (Potassium)

19/8/6
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10664204 20199574 PMID: 10737313
Glottographic phase difference in recurrent nerve paralysis.
Mar 2000
Tags: Human; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: **Recurrent** Laryngeal **Nerve** --physiopathology--PP; *Vocal Cord Paralysis--physiopathology--PP; Adult; Aged; Electromyography --instrumentation--IS; Electromyography--methods--MT; Glottis--innervation --IR; Middle Age; Predictive Value of Tests; Reference Values; Reproducibility of Results; Time Factors; Vocal Cord Paralysis--diagnosis --DI

19/8/7
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10575614 20116713 PMID: 10653012
Cilansetron acts at its site of absorption to antagonize the sensitivity of mesenteric afferent fibres to 5-hydroxytryptamine in the rat jejunum.
Jan 14 2000
Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Carbazoles--pharmacology--PD; * **Enteric Nervous System** --drug effects--DE; *Jejunum--innervation--IR; *Neurons, Afferent--drug effects--DE; *Pyridines--pharmacology--PD; *Serotonin--pharmacology--PD; *Serotonin Antagonists--pharmacology--PD; Absorption; Administration, Topical; Carbazoles--pharmacokinetics--PK; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug ; Electrophysiology; Enteric **Nervous System** --cytology--CY; **Enteric**

Nervous System --physiology--PH; Injections, Intravenous; Nerve Fibers --drug effects--DE; Nerve Fibers--physiology--PH; Neurons, Afferent --physiology--PH; Pyridines--pharmacokinetics--PK; Rats; Rats, Wistar; Serotonin Antagonists--pharmacokinetics--PK

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Carbazoles); 0 (Pyridines); 0 (Serotonin Antagonists); 120635-74-7 (cilansetron); 50-67-9 (Serotonin)

19/8/8

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10120728 99102503 PMID: 9882744

Variations in onset of action potential broadening: effects on calcium current studied in chick ciliary ganglion neurones.

Feb 1 1999

Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: Action Potentials--physiology--PH; *Calcium Channels --physiology--PH; * **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --physiology--PH; *Neurons --physiology--PH; Calcium--metabolism--ME; Cells, Cultured; Chick Embryo; Electric Stimulation; Electrophysiology; **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --cytology--CY; Kinetics; Membrane Potentials--physiology--PH; Patch-Clamp Techniques; Xenopus

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Calcium Channels); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

19/8/9

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10087867 99050879 PMID: 9835215

Serotonin and cholecystokinin activate different populations of rat mesenteric vagal afferents.

Oct 16 1998

Tags: Animal; Male

Descriptors: Cholecystokinin--pharmacology--PD; *Jejunum--innervation--IR ; *Neurons, Afferent--drug effects--DE; *Serotonin--pharmacology--PD; * **Vagus Nerve** --drug effects--DE; Cholecystokinin --antagonists and inhibitors--AI; Devazepide--pharmacology--PD; Electrophysiology; Granisetron--pharmacology--PD; Hormone Antagonists--pharmacology--PD; Neurons, Afferent--physiology--PH; Rats; Rats, Wistar; Serotonin Antagonists --pharmacology--PD; **Vagus Nerve** --cytology--CY

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hormone Antagonists); 0 (Serotonin Antagonists); 103420-77-5 (Devazepide); 109889-09-0 (Granisetron); 50-67-9 (Serotonin); 9011-97-6 (Cholecystokinin)

19/8/10

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10065195 99048980 PMID: 9832140

Presynaptic inhibition by concanavalin A: are alpha-latrotoxin receptors involved in action potential-dependent transmitter release?

Dec 1998

Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Concanavalin A--pharmacology--PD; *Neural Inhibition; *Neurotransmitters--metabolism--ME; * **Presynaptic Terminals** --drug effects --DE; *Receptors, Peptide--physiology--PH; Action Potentials--physiology --PH; Adrenergic alpha-Agonists--pharmacology--PD; Calcium--physiology--PH; Cattle; Chickens; Electric Stimulation; Electrophysiology; Neural Inhibition--physiology--PH; Neurons--drug effects--DE; Neurons--metabolism --ME; Neurons--physiology--PH; Norepinephrine--antagonists and inhibitors --AI; Norepinephrine--metabolism--ME; Quinoxalines--pharmacology--PD; **Sympathetic Nervous System** --cytology--CY; **Sympathetic Nervous System** --drug effects--DE; **Sympathetic Nervous System** --metabolism--ME

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Adrenergic alpha-Agonists); 0 (Neurotransmitters) ; 0 (Quinoxalines); 0 (Receptors, Peptide); 0 (alpha-latrotoxin receptor); 11028-71-0 (Concanavalin A); 51-41-2 (Norepinephrine); 59803-98-4 (brimonidine); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

19/8/11
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

09849904 98261636 PMID: 9596794
Sensitivity to 5-hydroxytryptamine in different afferent subpopulations within mesenteric nerves supplying the rat jejunum.
Jun 15 1998
Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: **Enteric Nervous System** --cytology--CY; *Jejunum --innervation--IR; *Neurons, Afferent--drug effects--DE; *Serotonin --pharmacology--PD; Action Potentials--drug effects--DE; Anesthetics, Local --pharmacology--PD; Cholinergic Antagonists--pharmacology--PD; Electrophysiology; **Enteric Nervous System** --drug effects--DE; Ganglionic Blockers --pharmacology--PD; Hexamethonium--pharmacology--PD; Hydrochloric Acid --pharmacology--PD; Lidocaine--pharmacology--PD; Physical Stimulation; Rats; Rats, Wistar; Stress, Mechanical; Vagotomy
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anesthetics, Local); 0 (Cholinergic Antagonists); 0 (Ganglionic Blockers); 137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 50-67-9 (Serotonin); 60-26-4 (Hexamethonium); 7647-01-0 (Hydrochloric Acid)

19/8/12
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

09825022 98252562 PMID: 9591865
Comparison of concentric needle versus hooked-wire electrodes in the canine larynx.
May 1998
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Electrodes, Implanted; *Electromyography--instrumentation --IS; *Larynx--physiology--PH; *Needles; Action Potentials--physiology--PH; Analysis of Variance; Dogs; Electric Stimulation; Electrodes, Implanted --standards--ST; Electromyography--methods--MT; Equipment Design; Hematoma --pathology--PA; Laryngeal Diseases--pathology--PA; Laryngeal Muscles --injuries--IN; Laryngeal Muscles--pathology--PA; Laryngeal Muscles --physiology--PH; Laryngitis--pathology--PA; Larynx--injuries--IN; Larynx --pathology--PA; Movement; Needles--standards--ST; Rest; Signal Processing, Computer-Assisted; Stainless Steel; **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH; Vocal Cords--injuries--IN; Vocal Cords--pathology--PA
CAS Registry No.: 12597-68-1 (Stainless Steel)

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09623718 98038915 PMID: 9373078
Respiratory activity of the rat posterior cricoarytenoid muscle.
Nov 1997
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Laryngeal Muscles--physiology--PH; * **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiology--PH; *Phrenic Nerve--physiology--PH; *Respiratory Mechanics --physiology--PH; Cell Compartmentation; Diaphragm--anatomy and histology --AH; Diaphragm--physiology--PH; Electromyography; Electrophysiology; Laryngeal Muscles--innervation--IR; **Laryngeal Nerves** --anatomy and histology--AH; Phrenic Nerve--anatomy and histology--AH; Rats; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

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09536063 97436641 PMID: 9292614
Laryngeal evoked brainstem responses in humans: a preliminary study.
Sep 1997

Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Brain Stem--physiology--PH; *Evoked Potentials--physiology --PH; * **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiology--PH; *Larynx--physiology--PH; Adult; Anesthetics, Local--administration and dosage--AD; Cranial Nerve Diseases --diagnosis--DI; Cranial Nerve Diseases--physiopathology--PP; Electrodes; Evoked Potentials--drug effects--DE; Hearing Loss, Sensorineural --physiopathology--PP; Hypopharynx--drug effects--DE; Hypopharynx --innervation--IR; Laryngeal Diseases--diagnosis--DI; Laryngeal Diseases --physiopathology--PP; Laryngeal **Nerves** --drug effects--DE; Lidocaine --administration and dosage--AD; Middle Age; Nerve Block; Neural Pathways --physiology--PH; Physical Stimulation; Reaction Time; Reproducibility of Results; Vibration
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anesthetics, Local); 137-58-6 (Lidocaine)

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09441480 97349323 PMID: 9204942
Temporal dynamics of graded synaptic transmission in the lobster stomatogastric ganglion.
Jul 15 1997
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: **Ganglia**, Sympathetic --physiology--PH; *Gastrointestinal System--physiology--PH; *Synaptic Transmission--physiology--PH; Ganglia, Invertebrate--physiology--PH; Lobsters; Time Factors

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09158806 97055348 PMID: 8899635
Simultaneous encoding of carotid sinus pressure and dP/dt by NTS target neurons of myelinated baroreceptors.
Oct 1996
Tags: Animal; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Descriptors: Blood Pressure--physiology--PH; *Carotid Sinus--physiology --PH; *Myelin Sheath--physiology--PH; *Neurons--physiology--PH; * **Pressoreceptors** --physiology--PH; *Solitary Nucleus--physiology--PH; Cardiovascular Physiology; Electric Stimulation; Models, Statistical; Rabbits; Respiration--physiology--PH; Solitary Nucleus--cytology--CY; Time Factors

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08898706 96247352 PMID: 8656962
Intraoperative identification of laryngeal nerves with laryngeal electromyography.
Jun 1996
Tags: Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: Electromyography--instrumentation--IS; *Intubation, Intratracheal--instrumentation--IS; * **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiopathology --PP; *Monitoring, Intraoperative--instrumentation--IS; *Parathyroidectomy --instrumentation--IS; *Thyroidectomy--instrumentation--IS; Adult; Electric Stimulation--instrumentation--IS; Electrodes; **Laryngeal Nerves** --injuries --IN; Middle Age; Reaction Time--physiology--PH

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08807060 96154554 PMID: 8582074
An analysis of vocal cord paralysis before and after Teflon injection using combined glottography.
Oct 1995

Tags: Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Glottis--physiopathology--PP; *Polytetrafluoroethylene; *Prostheses and Implants; *Vocal Cord Paralysis--physiopathology--PP; Adult ; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Electrodiagnosis; Fiber Optics; Laryngoscopy; Light--diagnostic use--DU; Middle Age; Phonation--physiology--PH; **Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve** --physiopathology--PP; Vibration; Vocal Cord Paralysis--surgery--SU; Vocal Cords--physiopathology--PP; Voice--physiology --PH
CAS Registry No.: 9002-84-0 (Polytetrafluoroethylene)

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08639936 95387303 PMID: 7658382
Calcium and sodium currents evoked by action potential waveforms **in rat sympathetic neurones.**
May 15 1995
Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Calcium Channels--physiology--PH; *Neurons--physiology--PH; *Sodium Channels--physiology--PH; * **Sympathetic Nervous System** --physiology --PH; Action Potentials--drug effects--DE; Action Potentials--physiology --PH; Electrophysiology; Neurons--drug effects--DE; Neuropeptide Y --pharmacology--PD; Norepinephrine--pharmacology--PD; Oxotremorine --pharmacology--PD; Patch-Clamp Techniques; Rats; **Superior Cervical Ganglion** --cytology--CY; **Superior Cervical Ganglion** --drug effects--DE; **Sympathetic Nervous** System --cytology--CY; **Sympathetic Nervous System** --drug effects--DE
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Calcium Channels); 0 (Neuropeptide Y); 0 (Sodium Channels); 51-41-2 (Norepinephrine); 70-22-4 (Oxotremorine)

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08601581 95360528 PMID: 7633893
Evidence against a hemodynamic **role for serotonin in the dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus.**
1995
Tags: Animal; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Hemodynamics--drug effects--DE; *Medulla Oblongata--drug effects--DE; *Serotonin--pharmacology--PD; * **Vagus Nerve** --drug effects--DE ; Blood Pressure--drug effects--DE; Heart Rate--drug effects--DE; Medulla Oblongata--anatomy and histology--AH; Microinjections; Rats; Rats, Wistar; Regional Blood Flow--drug effects--DE; Reticular Formation--cytology--CY; Reticular Formation--physiology--PH; Serotonin--administration and dosage --AD; Solitary Nucleus--cytology--CY; Solitary Nucleus--physiology--PH; **Vagus Nerve** --anatomy and histology--AH
CAS Registry No.: 50-67-9 (Serotonin)

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08584126 95340948 PMID: 7615902
Centrifugal gastric vagal **afferent unit activities: another source of gastric "efferent" control.**
Apr 8 1995
Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Neurons, Afferent--physiology--PH; *Neurons, Efferent --physiology--PH; *Stomach--innervation--IR; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH ; Action Potentials--physiology--PH; **Axons** --physiology--PH; Electrophysiology; Esophagus--innervation--IR; Esophagus--physiology--PH; Mechanoreceptors--physiology--PH; Motor Neurons--physiology--PH; Nerve Endings--physiology--PH; Rats; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Reflex--physiology--PH ; **Vagus Nerve** --cytology--CY

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08570836 95329525 PMID: 7605835
[Stellate ganglion block with transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation (TENS): a double-blind study with healthy probands]
Blockade des Ganglion stellatum mit transkutaner elektrischer Nervenstimulation (TENS): Eine Doppelblindstudie an gesunden Probanden.
May 1995
Tags: Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: Autonomic Nerve Block--methods--MT; * **Stellate Ganglion** --physiology--PH; *Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation--methods--MT; Adult; Blood Flow Velocity--physiology--PH; Double-Blind Method; Forearm --blood supply--BS; Pain Threshold--physiology--PH; Reference Values; Reflex, Pupillary--physiology--PH; Skin--blood supply--BS; Skin Temperature --physiology--PH; Sweating--physiology--PH

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08383039 95146650 PMID: 7844242
Sympathetic skin response.
Sep 1994
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Arousal--physiology--PH; *Galvanic Skin Response--physiology --PH; *Skin--innervation--IR; * **Sympathetic Nervous System** --physiopathology--PP; Axons --physiology--PH; Central Nervous System Diseases--diagnosis--DI; Central Nervous System Diseases--physiopathology --PP; Peripheral Nervous System Diseases--diagnosis--DI; Peripheral Nervous System Diseases--physiopathology--PP; Reference Values; Sweating --physiology--PH

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08086735 94224471 PMID: 8170680
Effects of RLN and SLN stimulation on glottal area.
Apr 1994
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Glottis--innervation--IR; *Glottis--physiology--PH; * **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiology--PH; *Phonation--physiology--PH; *Signal Processing, Computer-Assisted; Airway Resistance; Analysis of Variance; Dogs; Elasticity; Electric Stimulation; Evaluation Studies; Glottis --anatomy and histology--AH; Image Processing, Computer-Assisted; Multivariate Analysis; Pressure; Time Factors; Videotape Recording

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08062167 94195841 PMID: 8146200
Functional dependence of Ca(2+)-activated K+ current on L- and N-type Ca2+ channels: differences between chicken sympathetic and parasympathetic neurons suggest different regulatory mechanisms.
Mar 29 1994
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Calcium Channels--physiology--PH; * **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --physiology--PH; * **Ganglia, Sympathetic** --physiology--PH; *Ion Channel Gating; *Potassium Channels--physiology--PH; Calcium--metabolism--ME; Calcium Channel Blockers--pharmacology--PD; Calcium Channels--drug effects --DE; Cell Separation; Chick Embryo; Dihydropyridines--pharmacology--PD; **Ganglia, Parasympathetic** --drug effects--DE; **Ganglia, Sympathetic** --drug effects--DE; Neurons--drug effects--DE; Neurons--physiology--PH; Nifedipine--pharmacology--PD; Peptides--pharmacology--PD; Potassium

--metabolism--ME; Potassium Channels--drug effects--DE; omega-Conotoxin GVIA
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Calcium Channel Blockers); 0 (Calcium Channels); 0 (Dihydropyridines); 0 (Peptides); 0 (Potassium Channels); 21829-25-4 (Nifedipine); 7440-09-7 (Potassium); 7440-70-2 (Calcium); 92078-76-7 (omega-Conotoxin GVIA)

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07954457 94089213 PMID: 8265188
Function of the posterior cricoarytenoid muscle in phonation: in vivo laryngeal model.
Dec 1993
Tags: Animal
Descriptors: *Laryngeal Muscles--physiology--PH; *Larynx--physiology--PH; *Phonation--physiology--PH; Dogs; Electric Stimulation; Electrodiagnosis; Glottis--physiology--PH; Photography; Pressure; **Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve** --physiology--PH

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07613384 93128825 PMID: 8420465
Laryngeal brain stem evoked **response in the porcine model.**
Jan 1993
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Brain Stem--physiology--PH; *Evoked Potentials; *Larynx --physiology--PH; Electric Stimulation; **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiology--PH; Reaction Time; Reflex--physiology--PH; Swine

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07529376 93027582 PMID: 1383973
Neurocardiac responses to vagoafferent **electrostimulation in humans.**
Oct 1992
Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Electric Stimulation Therapy--instrumentation--IS; *Epilepsy, Complex Partial--therapy--TH; *Heart--innervation--IR; *Heart Rate--physiology--PH; *Prostheses and Implants; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology --PH; Adult; Electrocardiography--methods--MT; Signal Processing, Computer-Assisted

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07434786 92370381 PMID: 1504805
Evoked responses from an in **vitro slice preparation of a primary gustatory nucleus: the** vagal lobe **of goldfish.**
May 15 1992
Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Brain Stem--physiology--PH; *Goldfish--physiology--PH; *Medulla Oblongata--physiology--PH; *Taste--physiology--PH; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH; Electric Stimulation; Evoked Potentials--physiology--PH; Nerve Fibers--physiology--PH; Synapses--physiology--PH

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07395327 92328468 PMID: 1720902

Videostroboscopy of human vocal fold paralysis.
Jul 1992
Tags: Human; Male
Descriptors: *Laryngoscopy; *Vocal Cord Paralysis--physiopathology--PP; Adult; Electrophysiology; Glottis--physiopathology--PP; **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiopathology--PP; Video Recording; Vocal Cords--physiopathology--PP

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07289060 92195914 PMID: 1372422
Effect of vagal nerve electrostimulation on the power spectrum of heart rate variability in man.
Feb 1992
Tags: Case Report; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: **Autonomic Nervous System** --physiology--PH; *Electric Stimulation Therapy; *Epilepsy, Complex Partial--therapy--TH; *Heart --innervation--IR; *Heart Rate--physiology--PH; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology --PH; Adult; Circadian Rhythm--physiology--PH; Electrocardiography, Ambulatory; Epilepsy, Complex Partial--physiopathology--PP; Posture --physiology--PH; Signal Processing, Computer-Assisted

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06789830 91105478 PMID: 2271927
Respiratory and cardiovascular effects of tetrodotoxin in urethane-anesthetized guinea pigs.
Oct 1 1990
Tags: Animal
Descriptors: *Cardiovascular System--drug effects--DE; *Respiratory System--drug effects--DE; *Tetrodotoxin--pharmacology--PD; Anesthesia, General; Electrodes, Implanted; Guinea Pigs; Oxygen--pharmacology--PD; Urethane; **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH
CAS Registry No.: 4368-2 -9 (Tetrodotoxin); 51-79-6 (Urethane); 7782-44-7 (Oxygen)

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06627552 90329557 PMID: 2376008
Preservation of integrative function in a perfused guinea pig brain.
May 28 1990
Tags: Animal; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Brain--physiology--PH; *Perfusion--methods--MT; *Respiration --physiology--PH; * Vagus **Nerve** --physiology--PH; Buffers; Electroencephalography; Guinea Pigs; Pentobarbital--pharmacology--PD; Respiration--drug effects--DE
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Buffers); 76-74-4 (Pentobarbital)

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06316658 90011279 PMID: 2552041
Development of excitable membrane properties in mammalian sympathetic neurons.
Sep 1989
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: **Ganglia**, Sympathetic --physiology--PH; *Neurons--physiology --PH; Action Potentials; Animals, Newborn--physiology--PH; Cell Membrane --physiology--PH; Cells, Cultured; Electric Stimulation; Electrophysiology; Embryo--physiology--PH; Ganglia, **Sympathetic** --cytology--CY; Ion Channel Gating; Membrane Potentials; Neurons--ultrastructure--UL; Rats; Sodium

Channels--physiology--PH
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Sodium Channels)

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06055261 89132809 PMID: 2916675
Vagal stimulation decreases rate of left ventricular relaxation.
Feb 1989
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Myocardial Contraction; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH; Dogs ; Electric Stimulation; Heart Ventricle--physiology--PH; Kinetics; Time Factors

19/8/36
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05934152 89017316 PMID: 2459718
A model of conduction through the N region of the AV node.
1988
Tags: Human
Descriptors: *Atrioventricular Node--physiopathology--PP; *Computer Simulation; *Electrocardiography; *Heart Conduction System--physiopathology --PP; *Models, Cardiovascular; Cardiac Complexes, Premature --physiopathology--PP; Heart Block--physiopathology--PP; **Vagus Nerve** --physiopathology--PP

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05778821 88201499 PMID: 3362009
Photoelectric measurement of laryngeal paralyses correlated with videostroboscopy.
May 1988
Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Otolaryngology--methods--MT; *Vocal Cord Paralysis --physiopathology--PP; Dogs; Electric Stimulation; **Laryngeal Nerves** --physiopathology--PP; Light; Phonation; **Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve** --physiopathology--PP; Vocal Cord Paralysis--diagnosis--DI

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05774846 88195552 PMID: 3359867
Newborn pain cries and vagal tone: parallel changes in response to circumcision.
Apr 1988
Tags: Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Circumcision; *Crying--physiology--PH; *Infant, Newborn --physiology--PH; *Pain--physiopathology--PP; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology --PH; Acoustics; Heart--physiopathology--PP; Stress--physiopathology--PP

19/8/39
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05505137 87256661 PMID: 3600140
Laryngeal modeling: theoretical, in vitro, in vivo.
Jul 1987
Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Larynx--physiology--PH; Dogs; Electrodiagnosis--methods--MT

; Models, Biological; Phonation; **Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve** --physiology --PH; Vocal Cords--physiology--PH

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05383777 87133916 PMID: 3816966
Bradykinin inhibits a slow spike afterhyperpolarization in visceral sensory neurons.
Dec 2 1986
Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Bradykinin--pharmacology--PD; *Neurons, Afferent --drug effects--DE; Action Potentials--drug effects--DE; Bradykinin--antagonists and inhibitors--AI; Indomethacin--pharmacology--PD; Membrane Potentials --drug effects--DE; **Nodose Ganglion** ; Rabbits
CAS Registry No.: 53-86-1 (Indomethacin); 58-82-2 (Bradykinin)

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05151807 86225912 PMID: 3711756
Determination of the spatial and intensity properties of atrial repolarization potentials in the dog.
Apr 1986
Tags: Animal; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Electrocardiography--methods--MT; *Heart Atrium --physiopathology--PP; *Heart Block--physiopathology--PP; Atrioventricular Node--physiopathology--PP; Cardiac Pacing, Artificial; Dogs; Heart Rate; **Vagus Nerve** --physiopathology--PP

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05054416 86139695 PMID: 3936713
Evaluation of phasic blood flow velocity in the great cardiac vein by a laser Doppler method.
Feb 1985
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Coronary Circulation; *Coronary Vessels--physiology--PH; Blood Flow Velocity; Constriction; Coronary Circulation--drug effects--DE; Dipyridamole--pharmacology--PD; Dogs; Electric Stimulation; Fiber Optics --instrumentation--IS; Isoproterenol--pharmacology--PD; Lasers--diagnostic use--DU; Myocardial Contraction; Rheology; **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH
CAS Registry No.: 58-32-2 (Dipyridamole); 7683-59-2 (Isoproterenol)

19/8/43
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04783643 85167514 PMID: 3983488
Verification of a model for the mechanisms controlling expiratory duration in rabbits under various conditions.
Feb 1985
Tags: Animal
Descriptors: *Rabbits--physiology--PH; *Respiration; *Respiratory Center --physiology--PH; Anesthesia, General; Electric Stimulation; Models, Biological; Neurons, Afferent--physiology--PH; Phrenic Nerve--physiology --PH; Respiration, Artificial; Time Factors; Vagotomy; **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH

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04669397 85048392 PMID: [illegible]93636
Physiological studies of small mediastinal ganglia in the cardiopulmonary nerves of dogs.
Sep 1984
Tags: Animal; Female; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: **Ganglia**, Sympathetic --physiology--PH; *Heart--innervation --IR; *Lung--innervation--IR; Action Potentials; Chymotrypsin--pharmacology --PD; Dogs; Electric Stimulation; Manganese--pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 7439-96-5 (Manganese)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.1 (Chymotrypsin)

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04576387 84265777 PMID: 6086736
Muscarinic agonists depress calcium-dependent gK in bullfrog sympathetic neurons.
Apr 1984
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Calcium--physiology--PH; * **Ganglia, Sympathetic** --physiology --PH; *Ion Channels--physiology--PH; *Receptors, Muscarinic--physiology--PH ; Acetylcholine--pharmacology--PD; Action Potentials--drug effects--DE; Oxotremorine--pharmacology--PD; Rana catesbeiana; Scopolamine--pharmacology --PD; Synaptic Transmission--drug effects--DE; Tubocurarine--pharmacology --PD
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Ion Channels); 0 (Receptors, Muscarinic); 51-34-3 (Scopolamine); 51-84-3 (Acetylcholine); 57-95-4 (Tubocurarine) ; 70-22-4 (Oxotremorine); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

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03986036 82282763 PMID: 6791378
Transdermal transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation for pain: the search for an optimal waveform.
1981
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Electric Stimulation Therapy--methods--MT; *Pain, Intractable--therapy--TH; * **Sympathetic Nervous System** --physiopathology --PP; **Axons** --physiology--PH; Evoked Potentials, Somatosensory; Models, Neurological; Nociceptors--physiopathology--PP; Pain, Intractable --physiopathology--PP; Retrospective Studies; Skin--innervation--IR; **Stellate Ganglion** --physiopathology--PP

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03980278 82248016 PMID: 7154549
Transmission by presynaptic spike-like depolarization in the squid giant synapse.
Apr 1982
Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Neural Conduction; * **Stellate Ganglion** --physiology--PH; *Synapses--physiology--PH; Action Potentials; Electric Stimulation; Squid --physiology--PH

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03965911 82238913 PMID: [illegible]54
Central integration of pulmonary stretch receptor input in the control of expiration.
May 1982

Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Lung--innervation--IR; *Mechanoreceptors--physiology--PH; *Respiration; *Respiratory Center--physiology--PH; Action Potentials; Afferent Pathways--physiology--PH; Dogs; Feedback; Models, Neurological; **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH

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03572912 81126089 PMID: 7464282
Investigation of the mastoid electrode contribution to the brain stem auditory evoked response.
1980
Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Brain Stem--physiology--PH; *Evoked Potentials, Auditory; *Mastoid--physiology--PH; Acoustic Stimulation; Adult; Auditory Diseases, Central--diagnosis--DI; Cranial Nerves--physiology--PH; Ear--physiology--PH; Electrodes; **Laryngeal** Nerves --physiology--PH; Middle Age; Neural Conduction; Vestibulocochlear Nerve--physiology--PH

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03554410 81110194 PMID: 7459181
Invasive electrophysiological study in the Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome.
Feb 1981
Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Arrhythmia--physiopathology--PP; *Deafness--congenital--CN; *Syncope--physiopathology--PP; Arrhythmia--surgery--SU; Autonomic Nerve Block; Child; Electrocardiography; Heart--physiopathology--PP; **Stellate Ganglion** --surgery--SU; Sympathectomy; Syncope--surgery--SU; Syndrome

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03026886 79092959 PMID: 732500
Evoked electromyographic test applied for recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis.
Dec 1978
Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Vocal Cord Paralysis--diagnosis--DI; Adult; Electric Stimulation; Electromyography; Evaluation Studies; Evoked Potentials; Hoarseness--diagnosis--DI; Middle Age; Recurrence; **Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve** --physiopathology--PP

19/8/52
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02912494 78233054 PMID: 677911
Responses of feline esophagus to cervical vagal stimulation.
Jul 1978
Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: Esophagus--innervation--IR; * **Vagus Nerve** --physiology--PH; Atropine--pharmacology--PD; Cats; Electric Stimulation; Esophagus --physiology--PH; Manometry; Muscle Contraction--drug effects--DE; Muscle, Smooth--physiology--PH; Muscles--physiology--PH; Neuromuscular Junction; Pressure; Succinylcholine--pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 306-40-1 (Succinylcholine); 51-55-8 (Atropine)

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02275756 76110965 PMID: [illegible]352

Cardiac arrhythmias in acute central nervous system disease. Successful management with stellate ganglion block.

Feb 1976

Tags: Case Report; Female; Human

Descriptors: *Intracranial Aneurysm--complications--CO; *Lidocaine --therapeutic use--TU; *Nerve Block; *Tachycardia--etiology--ET; Basilar Artery; Cerebral Hemorrhage--etiology--ET; Electrocardiography; Intracranial Aneurysm--congenital--CN; Middle Age; **Stellate Ganglion**; Tachycardia--drug therapy--DT; Tachycardia--physiopathology--PP

CAS Registry No.: 137-5[illegible] (Lidocaine)